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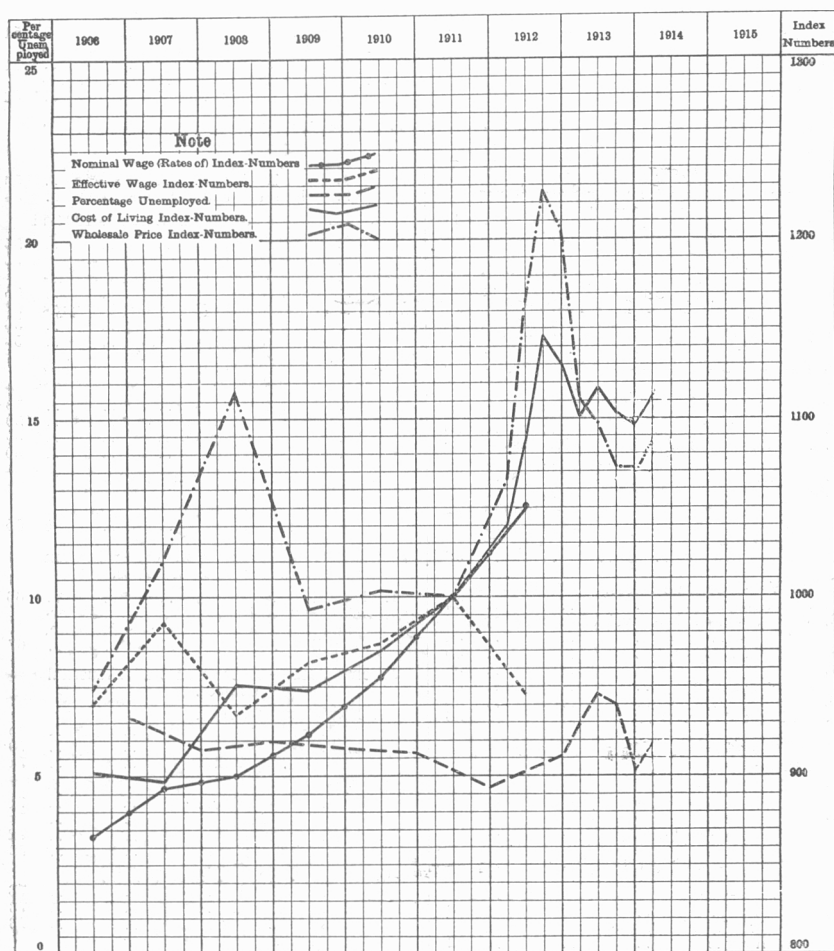
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Cost of Living, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of living (average for the six metropolitan towns), and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shown each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shown as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually.

LABOUR BULLETIN.

No. 5.—JANUARY to MARCH, 1913.

SECTION I.—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

1. **General.**—Reports received from various industrial centres indicate that there was some depression in several branches of industrial activity during the first quarter of 1914, while the percentage of unemployment in the Commonwealth, according to returns received from Secretaries of Trade Unions, increased since the preceding quarter (October to December, 1913) from 5.3 to 5.9. Compared, however, with the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913 the percentage is less by 0.5 per cent. The percentage of unemployment is greater than for the preceding quarter in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, and lower in the remaining States. The increase is most marked in the clothing and mining industries. It is stated that in the former industry the early months of the year are ordinarily the slackest period of the year, and that in the mining industry a general depression in Western Australia, and the dry weather experienced in New South Wales, which led to decreased activity in prospecting, caused an increase in the number of unemployed.

In addition to the usual information and Statistical tables published in this Bulletin, the present issue contains a special section relating to the results of an investigation into the relative cost of living in 100 towns (See Section IV.). The first quarterly instalment of information concerning proceedings under the Commonwealth Conciliation Act 1904 to 1911, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act, 1911 (See Section XI.), and particulars of operations under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts (See Section XII.) are also included.

2. **Weather Conditions and Rural Industries.**—During the quarter under review harvesting operations were completed throughout the whole of the States. In Queensland and Western Australia it is reported that the wheat crops have given satisfactory yields, but in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, while good yields have been obtained in some districts, in others the crops have been below expectations. In South Australia the crops suffered generally from want of rain, the prevalence of "red rust," and hot winds during November and December, with the result that yields were unsatisfactory. The weather during the quarter under review has generally been dry, particularly in the earlier part, but good rains were reported during March over practically the whole of the Commonwealth, though it is said that further rains were needed to enable ploughing and sowing to be carried on satisfactorily.

NOTE.—The Labour Bulletin, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—January proved to be a month of high temperatures and frequent thunderstorms, which produced patchy rains much below the average. The districts from the Upper Hunter to Emmaville and Yetman, and a small area in the Central Tablelands were exceptions, and here the potato and corn crops were revived, and grass began to spring. In the North Coast and Hunter districts the maize yield is said to have been considerably reduced. In the Central districts the light showers helped the potato crops, but many of the corn crops were considered failures. In the Southern districts conditions were more favourable. In the Metropolitan area the dry conditions, heavy west winds, and the fruit fly pest are said to have adversely affected the fruit yields. In the Hunter district the grape crop is reported to have been satisfactory. In the Northern districts fruit was plentiful, but in the south the yield is said to have been poor, both in quality and quantity. Though the grass was generally very dry owing to the slight rainfall, there was sufficient water in the greater part of the State to supply the wants of stock. The Central district, and Western division about Hungerford, however, are said to have suffered through the scarcity of feed and water, dairy farmers having to resort to hand-feeding, and stockowners to seek agistment in other parts. Bush fires were prevalent in the Hunter, Central, and Southern districts, and large areas of grass destroyed. The dry and hot conditions experienced in the month of January continued until the end of February, but beneficial rains were experienced during the last week of that month, and throughout the month of March over almost the whole of the State. These rains, accompanied by mild temperatures, resulted generally in an abundance of green feed. An improvement in the condition of stock ensued, and a marked increase in the milk supply. The Western Riverina and Western district around Mossgiel are reported to be exceptions to the general rule. In these districts the drought still continued, the country was dry and parched, stock existing on saltbush or scrub, and water for domestic purposes being scarce. The heavy rains experienced in the Metropolitan district from the 23rd to 28th of March are said to have done much damage to the cultivated areas, the resulting floods having washed away many tons of earth from the orchards. The outlook for the winter is generally reported to be good. Ploughing and sowing are in full swing everywhere, and there is abundant feed for stock.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The outstanding feature of the weather conditions in this State during the first quarter of the current year was the exceptional dryness. In many districts it is said that the rivers and dams have never been so low since the drought year of 1902. These conditions early in the quarter were distinctly favourable for harvesting operations and the transport of grain. In general, the wheat yields were satisfactory.

It is said that in the Western Wimmera the crops were probably the best ever harvested, but in the north-western Mallee, especially in the more newly-settled areas, scarcely half the small yield expected was obtained. In the case of maize and potatoes, which depend largely upon the summer rainfall, the dryness of the season is said to have adversely affected the yields. This applies especially to Gippsland, the more mountainous parts of the Central South, and the Coastal areas of the South-west, where the maize and potato crops are reported to be

light, cattle in poor condition, and the supply of milk decreasing. In the Western district also, where the rainfall is usually the most reliable in Australia, the shortage of feed, and the failure of the summer fodder crops have caused a falling-off in condition of stock. Throughout the State potato growers have lost much of their crop through the ravages of grubs. During March two or three rainfalls occurred, but they were patchy in nature, in some places phenomenally heavy, and in others, light. The heavier falls were principally along a strip of country, including Birchip, Charlton, Inglewood, and Bendigo. In general, however, the falls were only light, and the failing water supplies were not replenished. In spite of the dry spell there is no serious shortage of natural feed, and stock are in fair condition, though milk yields are light. Ploughing operations have been delayed in many districts owing to the dryness of the ground. Generally rain was badly needed to improve the feed, replenish the water supplies, and to prepare the ground for ploughing.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—The reports received as to weather conditions in this State are generally satisfactory, the improvement brought about by the rains in December having continued throughout the quarter under review. Towards the end of the quarter some anxiety was felt on the Darling Downs, as feed was becoming scarce and the water supply low. Timely rains fell during March, however, and at the end of the quarter stock was reported to be in good or improving condition, the grass green and growing, and crops recovering. In the Carpentaria, Upper and Lower, North Coast, Central Coast, South Coast, Central Highlands, Central Lowlands, and Upper Western districts, the reports at the end of the quarter were satisfactory; stock and crops are stated to be generally in good condition, and grass and water sufficient for all present needs.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—During January beneficial rains, extending northwards from Lake Eyre to the coast of the Territory proved most opportune, and as a result stockowners were enabled to travel their stock to the Adelaide market. It is said that the new growth of herbage and the water conserved as a consequence of the downpour will ensure a plentiful supply of fat stock and sheep. Other districts, however, continued to suffer through the absence of rain, and drought conditions prevailed in many parts. Harvesting generally had been completed, and reports received shew that the yield was, with a few exceptions in the South-east, considerably below expectations, due to the hot winds during November and December, and to the prevalence of "red rust." The thunderstorms which occurred during February did little to improve the condition of the pastoral industry. Some districts reported falls above the average, but with the exception of the Far Northern interior the outlook was unsatisfactory, feed was scarce, and consequently stock falling off. It is reported that the orchardists and viticulturists have had a disappointing season; both apples and grapes were of poor quality, and it is expected that the vintage will be below the average, both in quantity and quality. Though the prospects at the end of the quarter were somewhat brighter as the result of further thunderstorms, good rains are generally needed. In all districts, with the exception of the Far Northern interior, conditions were unsatisfactory. Water supplies were everywhere scarce, and in

many districts springs, which were supposedly permanent, were drying up. On the West Coast, and in parts of the South-east, ploughing and sowing had commenced, but generally farmers were anxiously awaiting a good fall of rain before beginning operations.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—The reports received as to the condition of rural industries were generally satisfactory. Harvesting operations were practically completed, and the returns are said to have been good. Owing to the rains during February in the South Coastal and Central South divisions of the State the ground was in a condition to allow of ploughing and cultivating operations being commenced. In the North Coastal and Central North divisions, however, less satisfactory conditions are said to have prevailed. Pasturage was only fair, and in some parts poor, and the same applies to the condition of stock. Rivers and creeks were for the most part dry, and rain was needed to allow ploughing and seeding to be commenced. South of the latitude of Narrogin stock are said to be in excellent condition, sheep of all varieties fetching maximum values, and the water supply satisfactory. In the Albany district excellent fruit prospects are reported, and heavy crops of apples of good quality have been gathered.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—The months of January and February were exceptionally dry, and this condition continued up to the last week in March. Consequently all vegetation dried up, and in places water had to be carted, both for domestic purposes and for the use of stock. Crops are reported to have been poor, and the condition of stock unsatisfactory. Orchards have suffered somewhat from the effect of the prolonged dryness, with the result that the fruit is smaller than usual. Potato crops are reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Hop picking has commenced in the Derwent district, and good yields are reported. King Island suffered a plague of grasshoppers early in the quarter, which are said to have stripped the gardens. In some districts the ravages of grass grubs have been severely felt, and in the Central Plateau, frosts during February damaged crops and grass.

3. Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost-of-living index-number for thirty of the more important towns rose from 992 in the fourth quarter of 1913 to 1009 in the quarter under review, compared with 1000 for the whole of the year 1912. The index-number for the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913 was 998, and of 1912, 947. The increase in cost of living since the preceding quarter is common to all the States except Western Australia, and is due principally to the advance in prices of potatoes, onions, eggs, butter, cheese, and meat. House rents shew little change, though they still generally tend to rise.

In Western Australia prices of food and groceries, as well as house rents, are lower than for the preceding quarter.

4. Wholesale Prices.—The decline in the general level of wholesale prices which set in towards the end of the year 1913 was not maintained during the first quarter of 1914, the index-number rising from 1072 for the fourth quarter of 1913, to 1085 for the quarter under review. During the quarter prices of agricultural produce, dairy produce, groceries and tobacco, and meat rose, while index-numbers for metals and coal, textiles, leather, etc., and building material fell.

The index-number for chemicals remained stationary. Compared with the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913 the index-number is less.

5. Industrial Disputes.—The number of disputes which began during the quarter under review is greater than for any quarter since the collection of the information was undertaken by this Bureau. As will be seen on reference to the Section dealing with this matter, the number of new disputes which began during the first three months of this year was 113, as against 60 for the preceding quarter (October to December, 1913), and 39 for the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913. Of the new disputes 70 occurred in New South Wales, and 19 in Victoria. In the disputes which occurred during the quarter, 18,778 persons were directly, and 10,009 indirectly, affected. These numbers are considerably higher than for any quarter in 1913. The total number of working days lost in new and old disputes was 260,151, and the estimated loss in wages £130,392. It will be seen that the loss in wages is considerably higher than for any quarter of 1913. The principal disputes which occurred during the quarter were:—The Iron-workers' Assistants in Sydney, which affected 1300 men directly, and 3300 indirectly; the Butchers in Sydney and suburbs, which affected 1500 men directly, and 550 indirectly; the Shipwrights at Williamstown, which affected 460 men directly, and the Colliery employees at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, which affected 96 men directly, and 800 indirectly.

6. Changes in Rates of Wages.—The number of changes reported during the quarter and for which particulars are available, is 81, of which 37 occurred in New South Wales, and 17 in Victoria. The total number of persons affected is 24,953, and the aggregate increase in wages per week is £5345. The largest number of persons affected in any single industrial group was in the clothing, etc., industry, in which 6210 persons obtained increases aggregating £1202 per week.

7. Miscellaneous.—During the quarter there was a considerable falling-off in immigration, the number of assisted and nominated immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth being only 4456 (comprising 2518 dependents), compared with 9565 during the preceding quarter. The greatest number, 1526, is reported from Victoria. As regards occupations, of the males 953 are classified in the agricultural, pastoral, etc., group, and of the female 500 are domestic servants.

The State Government free employment Bureaux report that during the quarter 22,446 applications for employment were received. During the same period 11,487 applications from employers were received, and 10,006 positions filled.

The total number of fatal accidents reported during the quarter was 44, and of other accidents causing incapacitation from work for over 14 days was 1309. The corresponding numbers for the last quarter of 1913 were 41 and 1397 respectively. No fewer than 32 fatal and 1042 other accidents occurred in the mining industry.

SECTION II.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—Returns as to unemployment during the quarter ending 31st March, 1914, were received from 462 trade unions, having a membership of 262,133. The number unemployed was 15,541, or 5.9 per cent., compared with 5.3 per cent. for the preceding quarter (October to December, 1913), and 6.4 per cent. for the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913. The percentage of unemployment for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, and not to intermediate quarters, when the percentages may have been greater, especially during the winter months, than those recorded at the end of the year. The following table shews the number of unions reporting as to unemployment, their membership, and the number and percentage unemployed. The returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs:—

Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1914 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913, 1st Quarter* ..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd „ * ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd „ * ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th „ * ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st „ * ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9

* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. See remarks above.

The above figures shew that the percentage of unemployed at the end of 1911 was the lowest recorded in the returns collected by this Bureau. The percentage increased to 5.5 at the end of 1912, while at the end of 1913 it was 5.3 per cent. The year 1913 was the first for which quarterly returns were collected, and it may be seen that in the winter months (second and third quarters) the percentage returned as unemployed was higher than in the summer months (first and fourth quarters). The decrease in unemployment in the first quarter of 1914, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, is equal to 0.5 per cent., but compared with the quarter immediately preceding (October to December, 1912) the percentage increased from 5.3 per cent. to 5.9. The significance of these figures may be better ap-

preciated by reference to the graph on page 4 hereinbefore. During the quarter under review the percentage of members of trade-unions unemployed, compared with the preceding quarter, was greater in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.), and Group X. (Other Land Transport), and lower in the remaining Groups. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the percentage of unemployment was greater in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.), and Group X. (Other Land Transport), and lower in the remaining Groups. The percentage of unemployment was greater in the current quarter than in the preceding quarter in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, but lower in the other States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, it was lower in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and higher in Western Australia and Tasmania.

2. Unemployment in Different Industries.—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given in Labour Report No. 2, page 6. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable, or on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shewn separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous." For purposes of comparison particulars are included in the table as to the percentage unemployed in the quarter immediately preceding (fourth quarter of 1913), and the corresponding quarter last year (first quarter of 1913). The increase or decrease in the percentages for the current quarter, as compared with each of these preceding quarters, is also given.

Unemployment in different Industries for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Returned as Unemployed.		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-) compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	4th Quarter 1913.	1st Quarter 1913.	4th Quarter 1913.	1st Quarter 1913.
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc.	19	19,880	878	4.4	3.6	5.1	+ 0.8	—0.7
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	58	32,712	2,060	6.3	7.1	6.5	—0.8	—0.2
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	54	19,928	1,298	6.5	5.6	7.7	+ 0.9	—1.2
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	23	16,252	1,159	7.1	1.8	7.4	+ 5.3	—0.3
V.—Books, Printing, etc.	29	9,215	354	3.8	2.5	3.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
VI.—Other Manufacturing	69	24,161	1,001	4.1	6.5	5.9	—2.4	—1.8
VII.—Building	59	28,106	1,054	3.8	3.9	9.1	—0.1	—5.3
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc.	26	34,828	4,124	11.8	8.8	8.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.7
IX.—Other Land Transport	16	15,116	518	3.4	2.1	2.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
X., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV.	109	61,835	3,095	5.0	5.2	5.8	—0.2	—0.8
Other and Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL GROUPS	462	262,033	15,541	5.9	5.3	6.4	+ 0.6	—0.5

The increase in unemployment is greatest in Groups IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.). In the former group the increase is common to all the States except South Australia and Tasmania, where there is little change from the preceding quarter. It is stated that the months of January and February are ordinarily the slackest period of the year in the trades included in this group. The decrease in employment is most noticeable in Western Australia, where it is alleged that many orders have been given to travellers for clothing to be made in Broome, by Chinese labour, and in Colombo, by colored labour. An increase in unemployment in the mining industry occurred both in Western Australia and New South Wales. It is alleged that in the former State there is a general depression in mining, owing mainly to decline in the yield in several mines, while a fire at the Ivanhoe Gold Mine is stated to have resulted in 400 men being thrown out of work. It is stated that mines have been closed down, owing to falling yields, in the Burbanks, Leonora, Marvel Loch, Riverina, and Ullaring districts, and for the installation of new plants at Broad Arrow and Willuna. In New South Wales some unemployment is alleged to have been caused in the coal-mining districts through a shortage of railway rolling stock. The dry weather experienced throughout that State has led to decreased activity in prospecting. Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), shews an increase of 1.3 per cent., which is general throughout the States, while the increase in Group X. (Other Land Transport), amounting to 1.3 per cent., occurred mainly in New South Wales and Western Australia. Groups I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), and Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), each shew a higher percentage of unemployment. In Group I., this is due to an increase of 5 per cent. in Western Australia, where it is stated that the suspension of licences to cut timber on Crown lands led to increased unemployment. In Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.) there was an increase in New South Wales and Queensland. In the former State the strike in the meat industry disorganised many dependent industries, while in Queensland it is reported that there was a general falling-off in the volume of trade.

The decrease in percentage of unemployment is greatest in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), due to increased activity in the trades included in this Group, particularly in Victoria and Queensland.

3. Unemployment in Different States for Quarter ending 31st March, 1914.—Of the 462 organisations reporting unemployment the largest number (128 unions, with 115,165 members) was in New South Wales, Victoria, with 114 unions, and 84,470 members, coming next. As pointed out in the previous issues of this Bulletin, the industrial occupations of the people, as well as the extent to which the different industries are represented in the returns, vary considerably in the several States. Any comparisons, therefore, that are drawn between these results are subject to the qualification that the figures relate to some extent to different classes of industry.

In the following table particulars are given for the quarter ended the 31st March last, as to the number and percentage unemployed, and the increase or decrease compared with the preceding quarter (October to December, 1913) and the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913:—

Unemployment in different States for Quarter ending March 31st, 1914.

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) or Compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	4th Quar. 1913.	1st Quar. 1913.	4th Quar. 1913.	1st Quar. 1913.
N.S. Wales ..	128	115,165	7,425	6.4	4.5	6.5	+ 1.9	— 0.1
Victoria ..	114	84,470	4,150	4.9	5.8	7.0	— 0.9	— 2.1
Queensland ..	50	15,008	854	5.7	4.4	6.5	+ 1.3	— 0.8
Sth Australia ..	56	18,337	991	5.4	8.7	5.5	— 3.3	— 0.1
W. Australia ..	77	22,988	1,891	8.2	4.7	5.0	+ 3.5	+ 3.2
Tasmania ..	37	6,165	230	3.7	4.9	3.2	— 1.2	+ 0.5
C'WLTH ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9	5.3	6.4	+ 0.6	— 0.5

Compared with the quarter immediately preceding, there was an increase of unemployment during the quarter under review in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, and a decrease in the remaining States. Compared with the first quarter of 1913 there was a decrease in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and an increase in Western Australia and Tasmania. The relatively large increase in Western Australia, compared both with the quarter immediately preceding and the corresponding quarter of 1913, is due to larger numbers reported as unemployed in the mining industry and the clothing trades, while the relatively large decrease in the case of South Australia since the quarter immediately preceding is due to a general improvement reported in nearly all industries.

4. **Causes of Unemployment.**—Particulars as to causes of unemployment, classified under three main heads, are available for the first quarter of 1914 for 452 unions, having a membership of 241,979. The following table shews that of the total number 13,873 out of work, 10,941 were unemployed through lack of work, 2152 through sickness and accident, and 780 through other causes (except persons on strike or lock-out).

Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ending 31st March, 1914.

PARTICULARS.	Members.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.									
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc.	19,880	542	2.7	180	0.9	156	0.8	878	4.4
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	28,341	1,049	3.7	241	0.9	186	0.6	1,476	5.2
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	17,697	811	4.6	132	0.7	3	..	946	5.3
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	12,052	886	7.4	114	0.9	59	0.5	1,059	8.8
V.—Books, Printing, etc.	9,215	298	3.2	42	0.5	14	0.1	354	3.8
VI.—Other Manufacturing	24,161	793	3.3	131	0.5	77	0.3	1,001	4.1
VII.—Building	27,175	770	2.8	156	0.6	72	0.3	998	3.7
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc.	32,028	3,106	9.7	834	2.6	34	0.1	3,974	12.4
X.—Other Land Transport	15,116	431	2.9	70	0.4	17	0.1	518	3.4
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Other and Miscellaneous	56,314	2,255	4.0	252	0.4	162	0.3	2,669	4.7
ALL GROUPS	241,979	10,941	4.5	2,152	0.9	780	0.3	13,873	5.7

**Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and
Commonwealth, Quarter ending 31st March, 1914—continued.**

Particulars.	Mem- bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATES.									
New South Wales	105,763	5,020	4.7	979	0.9	340	0.4	6,339	6.0
Victoria	78,995	2,981	4.0	460	0.6	136	0.2	3,577	4.8
Queensland	14,908	638	4.3	139	0.9	77	0.5	854	5.7
South Australia	18,160	779	4.3	163	0.9	40	0.2	982	5.4
Western Australia	22,988	1,348	5.9	358	1.6	185	0.7	1,891	8.2
Tasmania	6,165	175	2.8	53	0.9	2	..	230	3.7
COMMONWEALTH	241,979	10,941	4.5	2,152	0.9	780	0.3	13,873	5.7

The first part of the above table shews the number unemployed for the causes given, classified according to industries, the second, classified according to States.

It may be seen that for the whole Commonwealth the percentage of unemployed through lack of work rose from 3.9 in the fourth quarter of 1913 to 4.5 in the quarter under review. The percentage for the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913, was 5.2. The percentages unemployed through sickness and accident and through other causes remains the same as for the preceding quarter, and are 0.1 per cent. higher in each case than for the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913; 78.9 per cent. of the total amount of unemployment was due to "Lack of Work," 15.5 per cent. to "Sickness and Accident," and 5.6 per cent. to other causes. The industries shewing the greatest percentage of unemployment through lack of work are Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.), and Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), while the industries shewing the smallest percentage through this cause are Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group VII. (Building), and Group X. (Other Land Transport). The percentage unemployed through lack of work has increased in all industries since the preceding quarter, with the exception of Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), and Group VII. (Building). Western Australia has the greatest percentage of unemployment through lack of work, and Tasmania the least, while compared with the preceding quarter the percentage has increased in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, and decreased in the remaining States. As in previous quarters, Western Australia again shews the greatest percentage of unemployment through sickness and accident, while the percentage unemployed from this cause is nearly three times as great in Group VIII. (Mining) as in any other industry.

SECTION III.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

1. **General.**—During the first three months of 1914 the cost of living index-number for the thirty towns, for which particulars are collected shews an *increase* since the preceding quarter from 992 to 1009, the index-number for the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913 being 998. The following table furnishes quarterly comparisons for the whole thirty towns from the time when the current investigations were initiated (1st January, 1912):—

Cost-of-Living Quarterly Index Numbers.—Average for Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1914.

Particulars.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1912 ..	947	988	1,037	1,027	1,000*
1913 ..	998	1,012	998	992	1,000
1914 ..	1,009	..	..	..	..

* Basis of Table.

The increase in cost of living during the current quarter is common to all the States, except Western Australia. In that State there was a decrease owing to the fact that, contrary to the experience of other States, not only was there no advance in the aggregate cost of food and groceries, but there was a slight decrease in house rents. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, there was an increase in cost of living in four of the States, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and a decrease in South Australia and Western Australia. The increase in the States named is due principally to the higher house rents which obtained in the first quarter of 1914, food and groceries shewing little variation. It may be pointed out that the recent alleged advance in price of groceries in Melbourne does not enter into the results for the first quarter of the year, the advance not having taken place until April. The decrease in cost of living for the current quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 is entirely due in South Australia to a fall in house rents, and in Western Australia to the fact that the lower prices of food and groceries have more than discounted the increase in cost of housing accommodation.

Particulars of the cost-of-living index-numbers in each State during the last quarter, compared with the quarter immediately preceding,

and also with the corresponding quarter of 1913, are shewn in the following table. The figures relate to the average cost in five of the more important towns (see paragraph 3) in each State, and are computed with average prices for the whole of the year 1912 as base (= 1000).

**Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth,†
January to March, 1914.**

Index-Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Average for Year 1912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " " 1913	1,027	991	978	974	972	995	1,000
For Quarter—							
Jan. to Mar., 1913	1,020	993	970	981	974	993	998
Oct. " Dec. 1913	1,023	980	981	950	965	982	992
Jan. " Mar. 1914	1,043	1,002	983	972	958	996	1,009

† Weighted average in each State for the five towns specified in paragraph 3 hereinafter. It is proper to observe that these index-numbers are not fully comparable with those given in Reports Nos 1 and 2 in regard to variations from year to year in cost of living, since the latter index-numbers refer to the capital towns only and were taken with the year 1911 as base (= 1000). Particulars for all the thirty towns were not available for years prior to 1912, and in this table the year 1912 has, accordingly, been taken as base (= 1000). Particulars fully comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2 or the capital towns only may be found in paragraph 5 hereof.

2. Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index - numbers, 1912, 1913, and first quarter of 1914.—The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect (on the cost-of-living index-numbers for each State) of variations in prices of commodities and house-rent. These commodities are divided into three groups, and the following table shews the index-numbers for each group and house-rent separately, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, the corresponding quarter of 1913, and with the average for the whole of the years, 1912 and 1913. All the groups shew an increase since the preceding quarter, though the rise in the case of house-rent is unimportant. Groceries have advanced 1.6, dairy produce 5.4, and meat 2.7 per cent., respectively. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 the price levels for dairy produce, meat, and house-rent are all higher, dairy produce, 1.5 per cent.; meat, 2.8 per cent.; and house-rent, 2.7 per cent. Groceries, on the other hand, shew a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

The following table shews the index-numbers in each State for the first quarter (January to March) of 1914, compared with those for the quarter immediately preceding (October to December, 1913) and with the corresponding quarter of 1913 (January to March). The index-numbers shew the weighted average results for five towns in each State, average prices and rents during the whole of the year 1912 being taken as base (= 1000). Figures are also given for the whole of the year 1913.

**Cost of Living in Australia.—Index-Numbers for each Group, January to March,
1914, with Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).**

Index-Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
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I.—GROCERIES.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	960	902	924	916	919	907	928
Quarter—							
Jan. to March, 1913	966	925	926	928	927	913	940
Oct. „ Dec., 1913	935	868	917	887	897	889	902
Jan. „ March, 1914	956	888	907	902	884	898	916

II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	999	945	945	973	960	970	970
Quarter—							
Jan. to March, 1913	1,009	964	923	995	966	963	979
Oct. „ Dec., 1913	978	918	937	918	938	934	943
Jan. „ March, 1914	1,051	964	928	986	953	1,006	994

III.—MEAT.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	1,090	1,018	988	1,064	975	1,050	1,042
Quarter—							
Jan. to March, 1913	1,080	1,016	987	1,029	966	1,047	1,033
Oct. „ Dec., 1913	1,070	1,007	989	1,085	976	1,063	1,034
Jan. „ March, 1914	1,090	1,030	1,078	1,158	974	1,047	1,062

IV.—HOUSE RENTS.

Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	1,059	1,063	1,049	978	1,031	1,046	1,048
Quarter—							
Jan. to March, 1913	1,038	1,044	1,032	992	1,030	1,052	1,034
Oct. „ Dec., 1913	1,082	1,076	1,068	955	1,039	1,048	1,061
Jan. „ March, 1914	1,082	1,088	1,061	941	1,020	1,052	1,062

NOTE—The above figures are comparable for each individual group in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable in the horizontal lines. The reason for this is obvious when it is understood that the cost in each State separately and for each group, whatever it may be, is made=1000 for the year 1912.

(i.) *Groceries.*—During the quarter under review the average cost of commodities included in this group rose, since the preceding quarter, in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, owing

mainly to the advance in prices of potatoes and onions. In Queensland and Western Australia the index-number for this group is slightly lower. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the index-number is lower in all the States, and this is again due largely to the fall in price of potatoes and onions.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce.*—The index-numbers for this group are higher than in the preceding quarter in all the States except Queensland, the increase being due mainly to rises in price of eggs, butter, and cheese. In Queensland, however, a substantial decrease in the price of milk in Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Charters Towers more than counterbalanced the rise in the other commodities.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 index-numbers for all States except New South Wales shew little variation. In that State there was an increase of 4.2 per cent., due to the higher price of milk in Sydney, Broken Hill, and Bathurst.

(iii.) *Meat.*—The price-level for this group is also higher than in the preceding quarter in all the States except Tasmania, where prices declined slightly, and Western Australia, where they remained practically stationary. The increase since last quarter amounts to 9.0 per cent. in Queensland, 6.7 per cent. in South Australia, 2.3 per cent. in Victoria, and 1.9 per cent. in New South Wales. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 the index-number is higher by 9.2 per cent. in Queensland, by 12.5 per cent. in South Australia, 1.4 per cent. in Victoria, 0.9 per cent. in New South Wales, and 0.8 per cent. in Western Australia, while in Tasmania there is no change.

(iv.) *House Rents.*—The index-number for house rents is the same for the current quarter as for the preceding quarter in New South Wales, while Victoria and Tasmania shew small increases, and Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, decreases, amounting to less than 1 per cent. in Queensland, and less than 2 per cent. in South Australia and Western Australia. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, house rents in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, are higher; in South Australia and Western Australia they are lower, while in Tasmania there is no change.

3. Variations in Cost of Living in each of Thirty Towns, January to March, 1914.—The cost of living index-numbers in the first quarter of 1914 for each of the thirty towns included in the inquiry, are given in the following table. The first column shews the base index-numbers (= 1000) for expenditure computed according to average prices and house rent during the whole of the year 1912. The second column gives the index-numbers for the whole of the year 1913, the third and fourth columns the index-numbers for the first and fourth quarters of 1913, respectively, and the fifth column the index-numbers for the first quarter of the current year. It will be observed that the index-numbers are higher than in the preceding quarter in each of the States

except Western Australia. In that State the index-numbers are lower in Perth, Kalgoorlie, and Mid. Junction. In Bunbury there is no change, and in Geraldton the index-number is higher than in the preceding quarter. The decrease in the towns named is due to the lower prices of groceries during the quarter under review, while the increase in cost of living in Geraldton is caused by an advance in the prices of bread, potatoes, onions, and eggs. All the towns in Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia shew an increase in cost of living. Generally speaking, this is due to the increase in prices of dairy produce. In New South Wales the cost of living index-number is higher in Sydney, Goulburn, and Bathurst, lower in Broken Hill, while in Newcastle it remains the same as for the preceding quarter. The increase in the towns indicated in New South Wales is due to an advance in prices of potatoes, dairy produce, and meat. In Broken Hill the rise in price of dairy produce was small, and is more than counter-balanced by the decreased cost of groceries and meat. In Newcastle the advance in prices of potatoes and dairy produce was discounted by a decline in the price of meat. The cost-of-living index-number is higher in all the towns of Tasmania, with the exception of Zeehan. The increase in this State is due to rise in prices of potatoes, milk, and eggs. In Zeehan the effect of a fall in the prices of bread, meat, and house rents is collectively greater than the advance in the prices of dairy produce.

Compared with the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913, the increase in cost of housing accommodation in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, particularly in the capital towns, has resulted in increased cost-of-living index-numbers for these States. Generally speaking, prices of food and groceries are no higher, and in some cases, lower than a year ago, and in those towns where house rent has remained fairly stationary or decreased, there has been a decrease in the cost-of-living index-numbers. This applies to Newcastle, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Charters Towers, and Warwick. In South Australia, all the towns, with the exception of Adelaide, shew an increase in cost of living since the corresponding quarter of 1913, owing mainly to higher cost of housing accommodation. In Adelaide the downward tendency of house rents, of which mention has been made in previous issues of this Bulletin, continues, and in spite of a substantial increase in the cost of meat, the cost-of-living index-number is lower than in the corresponding period of 1913. In Western Australia the cost-of-living index-number is lower than for the corresponding quarter of 1913 in Perth, Kalgoorlie, and Mid. Junction. It is practically the same in Bunbury, but higher in Geraldton. Prices of food and groceries are lower than at the same period a year ago in the three first-mentioned towns. The increase in the case of Geraldton is due principally to the increased cost of housing accommodation and of bread. In Tasmania there is little variation in the price levels, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, in Hobart, Launceston, and Queenstown. In Zeehan a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation, and in Beaconsfield in prices of food and groceries, has resulted in lower cost-of-living index-numbers.

**Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of
Thirty Towns, 1912 and 1913, with Average for Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	1912.	1913.			1914.
	Base for Whole Year (= 1000).	Whole Year.	1st Quarter, Jan. to Mar.	4th Quarter, Oct. to Dec.	1st Quarter Jan. to Mar.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	1,000	1,026	1,020	1,022	1,046
Newcastle	1,000	1,032	1,026	1,022	1,022
Broken Hill	1,000	1,027	1,012	1,029	1,027
Goulburn	1,000	1,043	1,043	1,025	1,058
Bathurst	1,000	1,034	1,017	1,040	1,066
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,027	1,020	1,023	1,043
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	1,000	996	995	988	1,011
Ballarat	1,000	946	961	925	952
Bendigo	1,000	972	997	937	962
Geelong	1,000	975	996	951	956
Warrnambool	1,000	999	1,005	984	1,005
*Weighted Average	1,000	991	993	980	1,002
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	1,000	989	976	996	998
Toowoomba	1,000	946	942	944	961
Rockhampton	1,000	977	971	985	1,003
Charters Towers	1,000	949	960	937	951
Warwick	1,000	924	945	876	905
*Weighted Average	1,000	978	970	981	988
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	1,000	970	979	944	966
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,000	995	990	986	996
Port Pirie	1,000	1,002	988	1,001	1,018
Mt. Gambier	1,000	1,006	999	993	1,024
Petersburg	1,000	1,010	987	1,012	1,057
*Weighted Average	1,000	974	981	950	972
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	1,000	978	976	973	963
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,000	951	962	936	933
Mid. Junct. and Guildford	1,000	980	978	966	952
Bunbury	1,000	981	974	975	975
Geraldton	1,000	1,004	998	997	1,027
*Weighted Average	1,000	972	974	965	958
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	1,000	1,010	1,011	999	1,014
Launceston	1,000	972	965	960	977
Zeehan	1,000	975	978	944	932
Beaconsfield	1,000	973	974	945	950
Queenstown	1,000	1,002	995	987	1,000
*Weighted Average	1,000	995	993	982	996
†Weighted Average for C^owealth ..	1,000	1,000	998	991	1,009

* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in the horizontal lines, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. The reason for this is obvious when it is understood that the cost in each town separately, whatever it may be, is made = 1000 for the year 1912.

4. **Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, January to March, 1914.**—The figures given in the preceding paragraphs relate to the increase or decrease in cost of living in individual States and towns, but do not afford any information as to the relative cost in these places. In the following table the average expenditure on Food, Groceries, and House Rent for the thirty towns considered as a whole has been taken as base and made to equal 20s. It will be seen that of every 20s. expended, on the average 12s. must be paid for Groceries and Food, and 8s. for Rent. The figures given in this table are fully comparable throughout. Thus it may be seen that the same relative quantities of Groceries and Food, which cost 11s. 2d. in Melbourne, would cost 12s. 5d. in Sydney, 17s. 1d. in Kalgoorlie, 11s. 2d. in Ballarat, and 12s. on the average prices for all thirty towns. Similarly, compared with a relative payment of 9s. 7d. for housing accommodation in Sydney, in Brisbane only 6s. 8d. is paid, in Adelaide 8s. 1d., in Hobart 6s. 10d., and in Beaconsfield as little as 2s. Again, the last column (III.) shows the relative amount which must be paid in each town to secure such relative quantities of Groceries and Food, and to provide housing accommodation which would cost £1 on the average for all towns.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary to purchase in each Town for the First Quarter of 1914, Commodities and Housing Accommodation, which together cost £1 on the Average in the Thirty Towns regarded as a whole.

TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.		II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.	TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.		II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
New South Wales—					South Australia—				
Sydney ..	12	5	9	7	Adelaide ..	12	5	8	1
Newcastle ..	12	0	5	11	Kadina, Moonta	12	5	4	4
Broken Hill ..	14	6	5	10	Wallaroo ..	12	7	6	2
Goulburn ..	12	3	8	0	Port Pirie ..	11	1	5	4
Bathurst ..	11	6	6	6	Mt. Gambier ..	12	7	7	1
					Petersburg ..				
Weighted Average	12	6	9	1					
					Weighted Average	12	4	7	9
Victoria—					Western Australia—				
Melbourne ..	11	2	8	5	Perth and				
Ballarat ..	11	2	4	10	Fremantle ..	13		6	11
Bendigo ..	11	3	5	1	Kalgoorlie and				
Geelong ..	11	3	6	3	Boulder ..	17	1	5	9
Warrnambool ..	11	2	6	1	Midland Junct'n				
					and Guildford	13	7	6	0
Weighted Average	11	2	7	10	Bunbury ..	14	5	5	4
					Geraldton ..	15	2	8	6
					Weighted Average	14	3	6	8
Queensland—									
Brisbane ..	11	3	6	8	Tasmania—				
Toowoomba ..	11	8	5	7	Hobart ..	12	7	6	10
Rockhampton ..	12	0	5	8	Launceston ..	11	8	6	3
Charters Towers	13	2	4	5	Zeehan ..	13	5	2	10
Warwick ..	11	9	4	11	Beaconsfield ..	12	5	2	0
					Queenstown ..	13	10	4	3
Weighted Average	11	8	6	3					
					Weighted Average	12	5	6	1
					Weighted Average	12	0	8	0
					for all Towns				

* Basis of Table.

It will be observed from this table that New South Wales is relatively the most expensive and Queensland the cheapest State, New South Wales being 7.9 per cent. above and Queensland 15.4 per cent. below the average. Geraldton and Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, are the most expensive towns, and Beaconsfield, in Tasmania, the cheapest. Geraldton is 18.3 and Kalgoorlie 14.2 per cent. above, and Beaconsfield 27.9 per cent. below the average.

5. Capital Towns only—Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers 1911 to 1914.—It has been pointed out (see footnote † to table on page 16) that the index-numbers previously given herein are not generally comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2, in which the year 1911 was taken as base (= 1000) for the capital towns only, instead of the year 1912 for all the thirty towns in the previous paragraphs. In order to maintain the continuity of the results given in these previous reports the following particulars are given for the capital towns only, taking the weighted average cost in 1911, firstly for each town separately, and secondly for all six towns together as base (= 1000):—

Retail Price, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town 1911 to 1914, with Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)*.

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.			1914.
			Whole Year.	First Quarter. (Jan. to March).	Fourth Quarter. (Oct. to Dec.).	First Quarter. (Jan. to March).

GROCERIES AND FOOD.

Sydney	1,000	1,136	1,144	1,148	1,116	1,164
Melbourne ..	1,000	1,156	1,095	1,107	1,068	1,099
Brisbane ..	1,000	1,082	1,025	1,018	1,017	1,026
Adelaide ..	1,000	1,132	1,097	1,101	1,070	1,125
Perth	1,000	999	942	947	925	925
Hobart	1,000	1,125	1,100	1,095	1,077	1,099
Weighted Average	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,104	1,070	1,105

RENT.

Sydney	1,000	1,085	1,142	1,120	1,169	1,167
Melbourne ..	1,000	1,047	1,123	1,101	1,139	1,154
Brisbane ..	1,000	1,048	1,125	1,095	1,161	1,150
Adelaide ..	1,000	1,043	1,012	1,032	983	968
Perth	1,000	1,086	1,145	1,127	1,168	1,136
Hobart	1,000	1,030	1,110	1,121	1,119	1,123
Weighted Average	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,102	1,135	1,135

* See footnote on p. 23.

**Rental Price, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town
1911 to 1914, with Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)*—continued.**

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.			1914.
			Whole Year.	First Quarter. (Jan. to March).	Fourth Quarter. (Oct. to Dec.)	First Quarter. Jan. to March).
GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT.						
Sydney	1,000	1,113	1,143	1,135	1,139	1,165
Melbourne ..	1,000	1,111	1,107	1,105	1,098	1,122
Brisbane ..	1,000	1,071	1,059	1,045	1,066	1,068
Adelaide ..	1,000	1,094	1,061	1,071	1,032	1,057
Perth	1,000	1,025	1,002	1,000	997	987
Hobart	1,000	1,092	1,103	1,104	1,091	1,107
Weighted Average	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,101	1,096	1,117

* For corresponding figures for previous years see Reports No. 1 (pp. 26 to 39) and No. 2 (pp. 48 to 53) of Labour and Industrial Branch.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in the horizontal lines but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. Results which are in all respects comparable are given in the following paragraph (6).

The increase since the last quarter of 1913 in the weighted average result for the capital towns is equal to 1.9 per cent. This is due entirely to the greater cost of food and groceries, the weighted average index-number for house rent being the same as for the preceding quarter. Compared with the corresponding quarter (January to March) of 1913, the cost-of-living index-number is 1.5 per cent. higher, this increase being due to the rise in house rents, the index-number for food and groceries being practically the same for the two periods compared. The increase in cost of living since 1911 has been greatest in Sydney (16.5 per cent.), followed in the order named by Melbourne (12.2 per cent.), Hobart (10.7 per cent.), Brisbane (6.8 per cent.), and Adelaide (5.7 per cent). In Perth, on the other hand, there has been a decrease in cost of living since 1911 of 1.3 per cent. A reference to Report No. 2 (pp. 50 to 52) and Bulletin No. 3 (p. 173) will shew that conditions governing variations in cost of living and prices in Western Australia are often in many respects different to those in the eastern States.

6. Purchasing-Power of Money.—In the table given in the preceding paragraph attention was drawn to the fact that the index-numbers are comparable horizontally, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. In the following table results have been combined (a) shewing variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately, and (b) shewing relative cost of living in the several towns, giving results which are in all respects comparable. The average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables.

The figures in the following tables shew the variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for example, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, or that 21s. 4d. in Melbourne for the last quarter was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (1st quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.†

Year.			Sydney.	Melb'rne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1901	..	..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1902	..	..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7
1903	..	..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2
1904	..	..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2
1905	..	..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0
1906	..	..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0
1907	..	..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
1908	..	..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0
1909	..	..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0
1910	..	..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5
1911	..	..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0*
1912	..	..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0
1913	..	..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1
1912	1st Quarter		21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7	20 9
	2nd "		22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2	21 9
	3rd "		24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5	22 11
	4th "		23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2	22 7
1913	1st "		23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1	22 0
	2nd "		23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3	22 4
	3rd "		23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1	22 1
	4th "		23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10	21 11
1914, 1st Quarter			24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4

* Basis of Table.

† It is necessary to observe that figures given for the Capital towns in this table are not comparable with those given in the table on page 21. This will be at once evident when it is explained that in the case of the above table the base taken is the weighted average of the six Capital Towns for 1911, whereas the base of the table on page 21 is the weighted average for 30 towns for the first quarter of 1914.

(i) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table = 20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (1st Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1901 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ...	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 ...	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 ...	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 ...	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 ...	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 ...	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 ...	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 ...	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 ...	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 ...	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 ...	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0*
1912 ...	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 ...	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1912 { 1st quarter	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
2nd "	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
3rd "	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
4th "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 { 1st "	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
2nd "	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
3rd "	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
4th "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 1st "	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1

* Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only.*—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (=20s.):—

Purchasing-Power of Money—House Rent—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (1st Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ...	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 ...	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 ...	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 ...	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 ...	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 ...	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 ...	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 ...	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 ...	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 ...	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 ...	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912 ...	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913 ...	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
1912 { 1st quarter	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 { 1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 1st "	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8

* Basis of Table.

SECTION IV.—INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELATIVE COST OF LIVING.

1. **Introduction.**—In the month of November, 1913, a special investigation was undertaken with a view to determining the relative cost of living in a large number of towns in the Commonwealth. It will be remembered that the quarterly cost-of-living index-numbers are based on returns collected each month from 30 of the more important towns. The present investigation was extended to no fewer than 100 towns, selected as being representative of the different States, districts, and industries. The method in which the investigation was conducted was as follows:—The town clerk or other responsible officer in each town was requested to furnish the names and addresses of two grocers, two milk dealers, and two house agents. Forms were then despatched under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, to each of these persons, together with a formal notification to the effect that the necessary data were to be inserted and the forms returned to the Bureau. The date for which prices were required was the 15th of November, and, as in the case of the ordinary monthly returns from the 30 towns, the prices specified were to be the predominant or most frequent prices paid for each commodity. Thus, if three grades of tea were sold at 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d., but most was sold at 1s. 3d., then that was the price required to be inserted in the form. These returns were carefully examined on receipt at the Bureau, and in case of any apparent discrepancy, further inquiries were made.

The commodities included in the investigation and the "Mass Units" used in the compilation of the index-numbers are the same as those used for the compilation of the index-numbers published by the Bureau quarterly and annually. Particulars of these are given in Reports No. 1 and No. 2 issued by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Information as to the technique and methods adopted for the computation of the index-numbers was also furnished in these Reports, but may here be briefly recapitulated. The price of each commodity and the house rents in each town were multiplied by their corresponding "Mass Units," which represent the relative usage. The sum of these results gives the aggregate expenditure on each group. In order to ascertain the average aggregate expenditure for each State the aggregate expenditures obtained for all towns in each State were multiplied by the population of the respective towns. In view, however, of the fact that the total populations of the towns included in the investigation in each State were not proportional to the total populations of the States, in order to ascertain the weighted average

expenditure for the whole Commonwealth, the weighted average expenditure for each State was weighted by a number representing the total population of the State, and not merely the total population of the towns included. In this way the aggregate expenditure for the Commonwealth was computed. This aggregate expenditure being taken as base, and made equal to 1000, the index-numbers for each town and State were computed to that base. If it be desired to take any particular State or town as base (= 1000) the corresponding index-numbers can be readily obtained by dividing by the index-number of the town which it is desired to take as base and multiplying by 1000.

2. Index-Numbers shewing relative Cost of Living.—In the following table, the first column, shews the index-numbers for Food and Groceries only, while the second and third shews the index-numbers for the rent of Houses having four and five rooms respectively. The fourth column shews the aggregate index-numbers for Food and Groceries combined with the rent of four-roomed Houses, and the last column the index-numbers for Food and Groceries combined with the rent of five-roomed Houses.

Relative Cost of Living in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost as Base (= 1000), November, 1913.

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
New South Wales—					
Sydney	1,022	1,273	1,251	1,105	1,109
Newcastle	1,026	794	852	950	960
Broken Hill	1,238	945	916	1,142	1,116
Goulburn	1,013	705	910	913	974
Bathurst	939	779	814	887	892
Armidale	968	733	723	892	875
Cobar	1,066	855	857	997	987
Cooma	1,028	591	588	885	861
Cootamundra	1,019	897	909	979	977
Deniliquin	976	675	605	878	836
Grafton	1,018	718	756	920	919
Hay	1,109	570	605	933	918
Lismore	1,120	633	622	961	931
Lithgow	1,012	696	756	909	915
Moree	1,097	802	790	1,001	981
Mudgee	917	739	672	859	824
Queanbeyan	1,047	918	1,059	1,005	1,052
Tamworth	966	802	798	912	902
Wagga Wagga	942	886	1,009	924	967
Yass	1,026	781	807	946	943
West Wyalong	1,017	855	882	964	966
Average for State	1,029	1,168	1,156	1,074	1,077

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
Victoria—					
Melbourne	915	1,051	1,042	960	964
Ballarat	913	463	529	766	767
Bendigo	923	608	639	820	815
Geelong	932	689	773	853	872
Warrnambool	93	728	748	869	865
Ararat	930	601	674	822	833
Bairnsdale	933	549	571	807	796
Camperdown	922	728	773	859	866
Castlemaine	881	580	597	783	773
Creswick	929	422	403	763	730
Daylesford	950	464	499	791	779
Echuca	977	464	538	809	811
Hamilton	956	739	73	885	871
Horsham	956	718	672	878	849
Korumburra	961	549	639	826	839
Kyneton	906	506	538	775	766
Maryborough	923	422	454	759	745
Mildura	980	981	958	981	972
Nhill	955	731	723	884	867
Portland	954	591	538	835	796
Sale	888	464	614	749	784
Swan Hill	996	929	941	974	975
Walhalla	1,108	253	269	828	790
Wangaratta	948	696	622	866	825
Warracknabeal	894	654	672	816	810
Average for State	919	930	935	923	925
Queensland—					
Brisbane	940	733	777	872	878
Toowoomba	971	633	624	861	840
Rockhampton	995	670	647	888	863
Charters Towers	1,061	601	656	911	907
Warwick	951	452	612	788	822
Bundaberg	1,001	633	605	881	851
Cairns	1,134	992	958	1,088	1,067
Charleville	1,135	844	840	1,040	1,069
Chillagoe	1,344	844	840	1,181	1,153
Cooktown	1,201	464	504	960	937
Cunnamulla	1,166	760	706	1,033	992
Goondiwindi	1,030	696	840	921	958
Gympie	966	422	504	788	791
Hughenden	1,218	950	1,025	1,130	1,145
Ipswich	976	802	706	919	874
Longreach	1,173	781	840	1,045	1,047
Maryborough	941	429	471	773	762
Mount Morgan	1,027	675	639	912	880
Townsville	1,024	1,119	950	1,055	996
Winton	1,294	1,013	908	1,202	1,147
Average for State	980	710	72	891	884

INDIAN OCEAN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Weighted Average for 100 towns = 1000.

A B C D E F G H

A—Less than one inhabitant to 16 sq. miles.
B—From 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles.
C—1 " 4 " 1 in 1 sq. mile.
D—1 " 1 " 1 sq. mile " 2 in 1 "
E—2 inhabitants in 1 " 4 in 1 "
F—4 " 1 " 8 in 1 "
G—8 " 1 " 16 in 1 "
H—16 inhabitants and upwards in 1 sq. mile.

RELATIVE COST OF LIVING

(NOVEMBER, 1913)

IN RELATION TO

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Reference to Numbers on Map.

1	SYDNEY,	1,109, 1,022.
2	Newcastle,	960, 1,026.
3	Broken Hill,	1,116, 1,238.
4	Goulburn,	974, 1,013.
5	Bathurst,	892, 939.
6	Armidale,	875, 968.
7	Cobar,	987, 1,066.
8	Cooma,	861, 1,023.
9	Cootamundra,	977, 1,019.
10	Deniliquin,	836, 976.
11	Grafton,	919, 1,018.
12	Hay,	918, 1,109.
13	Lismore,	931, 1,120.
14	Lithgow,	915, 1,012.
15	Moree,	981, 1,097.
16	Mudgee,	824, 917.
17	Queanbeyan,	1,052, 1,047.
18	Tamworth,	802, 966.
19	Wagga Wagga,	967, 942.
20	Yass,	943, 1,026.
21	West Wyalong,	966, 1,017.
22	MELBOURNE,	984, 915.
23	Ballarat,	767, 913.
24	Bendigo,	815, 923.
25	Geelong,	872, 932.
26	Warrnambool,	865, 937.
27	Ararat,	833, 930.
28	Bairnsdale,	796, 933.
29	Camperdown,	866, 922.
30	Castlemaine,	773, 881.
31	Creswick,	730, 929.
32	Daylesford,	779, 950.
33	Echuca,	811, 977.
34	Hamilton,	871, 956.
35	Horsham,	849, 956.
36	Korumburra,	839, 961.
37	Kyneton,	766, 906.
38	Maryborough,	745, 923.
39	Mildura,	972, 980.
40	Nhill,	867, 955.
41	Portland,	796, 954.
42	Sal,	734, 888.
43	Swan Hill,	975, 996.
44	Walhalla,	790, 1,108.
45	Wangaratta,	825, 948.
46	Warracknabeal,	810, 894.
47	BRISBANE,	878, 940.
48	Toowoomba,	840, 971.
49	Rockhampton,	863, 995.
50	Charters Towers,	907, 1,061.
51	Warwick,	822, 951.
52	Bundaberg,	851, 1,001.
53	Cairns,	1,067, 1,134.
54	Charleville,	1,069, 1,135.
55	Chillagoe,	1,153, 1,344.
56	Cooktown,	937, 1,201.
57	Cunnamulla,	992, 1,166.
58	Goondiwindi,	958, 1,030.
59	Gympie,	781, 966.
60	Hughenden,	1,145, 1,218.
61	Ipswich,	874, 976.
62	Longreach,	1,047, 1,173.
63	Maryborough,	762, 941.
64	Mount Morgan,	880, 1,027.
65	Townsville,	996, 1,024.
66	Winton,	1,147, 1,294.
67	ADELAIDE,	1,056, 997.
68	Kadina-Mounta,	862, 1,024.
69	Port Pirie,	972, 1,038.
70	Mt. Gambier,	816, 915.
71	Petersburg,	996, 988.
72	Kapunda,	847, 995.
73	Murray Bridge,	911, 995.
74	Port Augusta,	931, 1,063.
75	Port Lincoln,	993, 1,085.
76	Renmark,	985, 1,072.
77	Victor Harbour,	924, 1,026.
78	PERTH,	1,116, 1,159.
79	Kalgoorlie,	1,277, 1,469.
80	Midland Junct'n,	1,079, 1,177.
81	Bunbury,	1,113, 1,219.
82	Geraldton,	1,317, 1,262.
83	Broome,	1,518.
84	Albany,	1,147, 1,277.
85	Carnarvon,	1,343, 1,548.
86	Katanning,	1,154, 1,206.
87	Leonora,	1,285, 1,679.
88	Menzies,	1,153, 1,653.
89	Ravensthorpe,	1,147, 1,642.
90	HOBART,	975, 1,039.
91	Launceston,	911, 960.
92	Zeehan,	934, 1,155.
93	Beaconsfield,	769, 1,054.
94	Queenstown,	988, 1,167.
95	Burnie,	956, 976.
96	Campbell Town,	701, 966.
97	Devonport,	899, 1,003.
98	Franklin,	909, 1,054.
99	Oatlands,	820, 1,012.
100	Scottsdale,	768, 918.

* House rent not available.

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms, Index No.
South Australia—					
Adelaide	997	1,150	1,151	1,047	1,056
Kadina-Moonta ..	1,024	566	596	874	862
Port Pirie	1,038	943	863	1,007	972
Mt. Gambier	915	647	656	827	816
Petersburg	988	1,013	1,009	997	996
Kapunda	995	591	605	863	847
Murray Bridge ..	995	770	773	922	911
Port Augusta	1,063	654	714	929	931
Port Lincoln	1,085	739	840	972	993
Renmark	1,072	929	840	1,025	985
Victor Harbour ..	1,026	844	756	966	924
Average for State	1,000	1,076	1,075	1,025	1,028
Western Australia—					
Perth	1,159	1,018	1,046	1,113	1,116
Kalgoorlie	1,469	1,017	961	1,321	1,277
Midland Junction ..	1,177	828	917	1,063	1,079
Bunbury	1,219	918	938	1,121	1,113
Geraldton	1,262	1,430	1,408	1,317	1,317
Broome	1,518	..	..	..	..
Albany	1,277	950	933	1,170	1,147
Carnarvon	1,548	1,013	1,009	1,373	1,343
Katanning	1,206	1,113	1,067	1,176	1,154
Leonora	1,679	570	588	1,316	1,265
Menzies	1,653	295	336	1,208	1,153
Ravensthorpe	1,642	359	336	1,222	1,147
Average for State	1,239	1,000	1,012	1,160	1,152
Tasmania—					
Hobart	1,039	936	870	1,006	975
Launceston	960	747	830	890	911
Zeehan	1,155	506	571	943	934
Beaconsfield	1,054	295	303	806	769
Queenstown	1,167	725	695	1,022	988
Burnie	976	886	924	947	956
Campbell Town ..	966	253	269	732	701
Devonport	1,003	703	728	905	899
Franklin	1,054	591	672	902	909
Oatlands	1,012	380	504	805	820
Scottsdale	918	506	521	784	768
Average for State	1,024	795	794	949	937
Weighted Common-wealth Average ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The index-numbers given in the first and last columns of the above table are shewn for each town on the adjoining map. The figures in black type shew the relative index-numbers for food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, while those in light type relate to food and groceries alone.

3. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries.—Comparing the index-numbers for Food and Groceries it will be observed that taking the weighted average for all the States together, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are above the weighted average for the Commonwealth; South Australia is the same, while Victoria and Queensland are below the average. Western Australia is the most expensive State, being 23.9 per cent. above the average, and Victoria the cheapest, being 8.1 per cent. below the average. It may be seen that all the towns in Western Australia are above the average, while all the towns in Victoria, with the exception of Walhalla, are below. In the other States some of the towns are above, and some below, the average. The most expensive towns are Leonora, Menzies, Ravensthorpe, Carnarvon, and Broome, all in Western Australia. Leonora is 67.9 per cent.; Menzies, 65.3 per cent.; Ravensthorpe, 64.2 per cent.; Carnarvon, 54.8 per cent.; and Broome, 51.8 per cent., above the average for the Commonwealth. The cheapest towns are in Victoria, Castlemaine being 11.9 per cent., Sale, 11.2 per cent., and Warracknabeal 10.6 per cent. below the average. In New South Wales the cheapest town is Mudgee, 8.3 per cent. below the average, and the most expensive, Broken Hill, 23.8 per cent. above the average. In Victoria, Castlemaine is the cheapest town, 11.9 per cent. below the average, and Walhalla the most expensive, 10.8 per cent. above the average. In Queensland, Brisbane is the cheapest town, 6 per cent. below the average, and Chillagoe the most expensive, 34.4 per cent. above the average. In South Australia, Mt. Gambier is the cheapest town, 8.5 per cent. below the average, and Port Lincoln the most expensive, 8.5 per cent. above the average. In Western Australia, Perth is the cheapest town, 15.9 per cent. above the average, and Leonora the most expensive, 67.9 per cent. above the average, and in Tasmania, Scottsdale is the cheapest town, 8.2 per cent. below the average, and Queenstown the most expensive, 16.7 per cent. above the average.

4. House Rents.—It will be seen on comparing the index-numbers for House Rents that there is a greater divergence between the cost in the various towns than in the case of Food and Groceries. As might be expected, the general tendency appears to be that the cost of housing accommodation is greater in places where there is great centralisation of people than in sparsely populated districts. That this is not always the case is at once apparent on comparing the index-numbers for Sydney, with its 600,000 inhabitants, and Geraldton, in Western Australia, with under 4000 inhabitants. It will be observed that in the case of the latter town the cost of housing accommodation is greater than in Sydney, and is, in fact, greater than for any other town included in the investigation.

The table gives the index-numbers for houses having four rooms and for houses with five rooms. As would naturally be expected, there is a similarity between the two sets of index-numbers. Thus in both cases Geraldton, in Western Australia, has the highest index-number, while Walhalla, in Victoria, and Campbell Town, in Tasmania have the lowest. Comparing the weighted average of the towns in each State it will be seen that, in the case of four-roomed houses, New South Wales and South Australia are above the average for the

whole of the towns, while Western Australia has the same index-number as the average, and Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland are below the average. New South Wales is 16.8 per cent. above, and Queensland 29 per cent. below the average. Turning to the index-numbers for houses having five rooms, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia are above the average, and Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland below. New South Wales again is the highest, being 15.6 per cent. above the average, and Queensland the lowest, 27.3 per cent. below.

Comparing individual towns in the different States it will be seen that in New South Wales the town in which the cost of housing accommodation is greatest is Sydney, which is 27.3 per cent. above the average for the Commonwealth in the case of four-roomed houses, and 25.1 per cent. for houses having five rooms. For houses having four rooms Hay has the lowest index-number, 43 per cent. below, and for houses having five rooms, Hay and Deniliquin are each 39.5 per cent. below the average. Melbourne has the highest index-number for Victoria, being 5.1 per cent. above the average for four-roomed houses, and 4.2 per cent. for five-roomed houses. Walhalla has the lowest index-number, 74.7 per cent. below the average for four rooms, and 73.1 per cent. for five rooms. In Queensland the index-number for houses having four rooms is highest in Townsville, 11.9 per cent. above the average, and lowest for Gympie, 57.8 per cent. below the average. For houses having five rooms the index-number is highest in Hughenden, 2.5 per cent. above the average, and lowest in Gympie, 49.6 per cent. below. Adelaide shews the highest index-number for South Australia, both for houses having four and five rooms, in the latter 15.1 per cent., and in the former 15 per cent. above the average. Kadina has the lowest index-number for both classes of houses, being 43.4 per cent. lower than the average for four-roomed houses, and 40.4 per cent. lower for five-roomed houses. In Western Australia, Geraldton is 43 per cent. higher than the average for houses having four rooms, and 40.8 per cent. higher for houses of five rooms, while Menzies is 70.5 per cent. lower than the average for houses of four rooms, and 66.4 per cent. lower for houses of five rooms. In Tasmania the town having the highest index-number for houses of four rooms is Hobart, which is 6.4 per cent. below the average for the Commonwealth, and Burnie for houses of five rooms, 7.6 per cent. below the average. Campbell Town has the lowest index-number for houses having four and five rooms, 74.7 per cent. in the former class, and 73.1 per cent. in the latter.

5. Relative Cost-of-Living Index-numbers.—The index-numbers in the last two columns of the table on pages 27-9 indicate the relative cost of living for Groceries and Food, combined with rent for the two classes of houses indicated. The general order and arrangement of the States and individual towns in trend of the index-numbers is the same, whether the rent included refers to four or to five-roomed houses. Thus it will be observed that for the combined expenditure in each case Carnarvon, in Western Australia, has the highest index-number, and Campbell Town, in Tasmania, the lowest. It will be seen, moreover, that whether four or five-roomed houses be included, cost of living in all the towns in Western Australia is above, and in

all the towns in Victoria is below the Commonwealth average. As regards the results for individual States cost of living is above the average (whether four or five-roomed houses be included) for New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, and below the average in the other States. For combined expenditure on Food and Groceries and rent of houses of four rooms, Western Australia is 16 per cent., New South Wales 7.4 per cent., and South Australia 2.5 per cent. above the weighted average for the Commonwealth, while Tasmania is 5.1 per cent., Victoria 7.7 per cent., and Queensland 10.9 per cent. below the average. For the combined expenditure on Food and Groceries and rent of houses of five rooms, Western Australia is 15.2 per cent., New South Wales 7.7 per cent., and South Australia 2.8 per cent. above the average, and Tasmania 6.3 per cent., Victoria 7.5 per cent., and Queensland 11.6 per cent. below.

In New South Wales, the town having the highest cost-of-living index-number, both for four and five rooms, is Broken Hill. In the former class the index-number is 14.2, and in the latter 11.6 per cent. above the average for the Commonwealth. The town having the lowest cost-of-living index-number in this State is Mudgee, where for houses of four rooms it is 14.1, and for houses of five rooms 17.6 per cent. below the Commonwealth average. In Victoria the cost-of-living index-number is highest for houses of four rooms in Mildura, and for houses of five rooms in Swan Hill. The former is 1.9 per cent. below, and the latter 2.5 per cent. below the Commonwealth average. Sale has the lowest cost-of-living index-number for houses of four rooms, 25.1 per cent. below the average, and Creswick for houses of five rooms, 27 per cent. below the average. In Queensland, Winton has the highest cost-of-living index-number for houses of four rooms, 20.2 per cent. above the average, and Chillagoe for houses of five rooms, 15.3 per cent. above the average. Maryborough has the lowest index-number both for houses of four and five rooms, in the former 22.7 per cent., and in the latter 23.8 per cent. below the average for the Commonwealth. In South Australia, Adelaide shews the highest cost-of-living index-number, being 4.7 per cent. for houses of four rooms, and 5.6 per cent. for houses of five rooms above the Commonwealth average. Mt. Gambier has the lowest index-number, 17.3 per cent. for houses of four rooms, and 18.4 per cent. for houses of five rooms below the average. In Western Australia the cost-of-living index-number is higher in all the towns than the Commonwealth average. It is highest in Carnarvon, 37.3 per cent. for houses of four rooms, and 34.3 per cent. for houses of five rooms above the average. It is lowest in Midland Junction and Guilford, 6.3 per cent. for houses of four rooms, and 7.9 per cent. for houses of five rooms above the average. In Tasmania, the town having the highest cost-of-living index-number is Queenstown, 2.2 per cent. above the average for houses of four rooms, and 1.2 per cent. below the average for houses of five rooms. Campbell Town has the lowest cost-of-living index-numbers, 26.8 per cent. for houses of four rooms, and 29.9 per cent. for houses of five rooms below the Commonwealth average.

6. Comparison between Results obtained from Special Investigation and Quarterly Results.—In order to ascertain the degree of accuracy to which the investigations as to cost of living made for the

capital towns only for years prior to 1912 and for 30 towns for 1912 and 1913, reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons have been made between the results for the month of November, 1913, in each class. Thus in the following table the first column shews the results obtained from the special inquiry, covering in all 100 towns. The second column gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1913, from the five towns in each State from which regularly monthly returns are received, and the last column the results obtained from the November returns from the capital cities only.

Relative Cost of Living.—Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1913.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'td. Aver.
Food and Groceries.							
All Towns*	1,029	919	980	1,000	1,239	1,024	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,035	921	964	1,003	1,234	1,034	1,000
Capital Town only ..	1,038	930	955	1,013	1,177	1,056	1,000
Rent, 5-Roomed Houses.							
All Towns*	1,156	935	727	1,075	1,012	794	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,153	932	709	1,053	99	783	1,000
Capital Town only ..	1,131	942	703	1,041	945	787	1,000
Food and Groceries and Rent.							
All Towns*	1,077	925	884	1,028	1,152	937	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,081	926	865	1,022	1,141	936	1,000
Capital Town only ..	1,076	935	852	1,024	1,083	946	1,000

* For list of towns included see table on pages 27 to 29.

An examination of the above table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated. It should be noted that the capital towns are included in the other two investigations, and that the five towns are included in the investigation for all towns. In all the States, with the exception of Western Australia, the results obtained approximate closely to each other, and in Western Australia the difference between the three results amounts to only about 6 per cent.

This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and 1913, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the cost of living, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

SECTION V.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **Index-Numbers.**—The decline in the general level of wholesale prices, which set in towards the end of the year 1913, was not maintained during the first quarter of 1914, the index-number for which stands at 1085, as against 1072 for the preceding quarter. This amounts to a rise of 1.2 per cent. Compared, however, with the index-number for the first quarter of 1913 (1112) the price level for the quarter under review shews a decline of 3.6 per cent. Index-numbers at decennial periods since 1871 and for each year since 1908 are shewn in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers, 1871 to 1914.

YEAR.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914,*
Index No.†	1,229	1,121	945	974	1,115	993	1,003	1,000	1,172	1,088	1,085

* First quarter only.

† See graph on page 4 hereinbefore.

2. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the eight groups into which the 92 commodities are classified there was a rise in the index-numbers in three groups, and a decline in two, while the price level remained practically stationary in the remaining three groups. As regards those groups in which increases occurred, Group III. (Agricultural Produce), shews a rise of 2.7 per cent., Group IV. (Dairy Produce) of 3.4 per cent., and Group VI. (Meat) of 8.6 per cent. In Group II. (Textiles, Leather, etc.), there was a decrease amounting to 3.4 per cent, and in Group VII. (Building Materials) to 5 per cent. Comparing the index-numbers for the first quarter of 1913 with those for the corresponding quarter of 1914, those for Groups IV., VI., and VIII. were lower, and those for Groups II., III., and VII., higher in the former period than during the latter, while the index-numbers for Groups I. and V. were practically the same.

Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers for Three Months, January to March, 1914.

GROUP.	No. of Com- modities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
		January to March, 1913.	October to December, 1913.	January to March, 1914.
I.—Metals and Coal ..	14	1,046	1,047	1,046
II.—Textiles, Leather, etc.	10	1,070	1,096	1,059
III.—Agricultural Produce	16	1,174	1,025	1,053
IV.—Dairy Produce ..	9	1,059	1,071	1,108
V.—Groceries and Tobacco	21	1,029	1,023	1,024
VI.—Meat	5	1,270	1,242	1,349
VII.—Building Materials ..	10	1,122	1,131	1,074
VIII.—Chemicals	7	982	1,019	1,019
ALL GROUPS.*	92	1,112	1,072	1,085

* Weighted Average.

In the following paragraphs brief remarks are given in regard to the chief features of the changes in prices of commodities in those groups, in which a rise or fall in the index-number occurred.

3. Textiles, Leather, etc.—Leather rose slightly in price, waxed kip from 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and medium crop, from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb., and wool rose $\frac{1}{4}$ d., from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The effect of these rises was however, counteracted by decreases in price of cotton (from 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to 6 $\frac{11}{16}$ d. per lb.), branbags (from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.), and cornsacks (from 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen), so that there was a fall in the aggregate index-number for all commodities in this group taken together.

4. Agricultural Produce.—The rise in the index-number for this group is due to the increases in prices of wheat and its products, and of chaff, potatoes and onions, while the prices of other commodities either decreased or remained stationary. Wheat rose 2d. a bushel (from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.), and was accompanied by rises in flour (from 172s. 8d. to 178s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton), in bran (from 93s. 8d. to 96s. 10d. per ton), and pollard (from 96s. 5d. to 99s. per ton). Chaff rose from 63s. 6d. to 66s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., potatoes from 41s. 6d. to 75s. 10d., and onions from 120s. 6d. to 137s. 3d. per ton. On the other hand the price of oats fell from 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 10d., of barley from 3s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and from 2s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per bushel, for English and Cape respectively. Trussed manger hay fell from 107s. 6d. to 104s. 6d., and Victorian straw from 36s. 6d. to 34s. 11d. per ton.

5. Dairy Produce.—The only change in price of importance in this group was that of butter, which rose from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., for the choicest quality. The prices of the other commodities in this group either changed very slightly or remained the same as in the preceding quarter.

6. Meat.—With the exception of pork, which fell from 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6d. per lb., all the commodities in this group rose in price. The most important rise was in mutton, from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. per lb., while lamb rose from 11s. 0d. to 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per carcase. Beef rose from 21s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 22s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 100 lb., and veal from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

7. Building Materials.—The decline in the index-number of this group is due to the fall in price of oregon from 152s. 6d. to 127s. 6d. per 1000 feet. The prices of the other commodities remained practically unchanged.

SECTION VI.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of information as to strikes and lockouts* throughout the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau as from the 1st January, 1913, and particulars concerning disputes occurring during the year 1913 were published in Labour Bulletins, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.† Information as to the method adopted for the collection of such particulars was furnished in Bulletin No. 1 (see page 37). In this section particulars are given regarding strikes and lock-outs throughout the Commonwealth during the first quarter of 1914. The first table shews the number and magnitude of disputes occurring in each State and Territory during January, February and March, 1914, with comparative figures for the Commonwealth for the quarter immediately preceding and the first quarter of the year 1913, while the second table furnishes particulars of such disputes classified according to industrial groups.

2. **Number and Magnitude of Disputes in each State**—January to March, 1914.—In the following table particulars are furnished concerning 113 disputes which commenced in the Commonwealth during January, February and March, as well as the number of working days lost and estimated loss in wages caused by disputes which commenced prior to the 1st January, 1914:—

Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, January to March, 1914.

State or Territory.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of Establishments Involved in New Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages.‡
			Directly	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes	Old Disputes	Total.	
New South Wales	70	714	13,000	8,557	21,557	184,901	19,978	204,879	103,114
Victoria	19	58	4,137	808	4,945	27,998	9,826	37,824	18,272
Queensland ..	4	4	307	33	340	1,713	2,250	3,963	2,131
South Australia	7	15	431	360	791	3,749	..	3,749	1,761
Western Australia	9	10	701	238	939	7,284	..	7,284	3,949
Tasmania	3	16	152	13	165	2,102	..	2,102	995
Fed. Cap. Terr.	1	1	50	..	50	350	..	350	170
Total—1st Quarter 1914	113	818	18,778	10,009	28,787	228,097	32,054	260,151	130,392
Total—4th Quarter 1913	60	132	6,004	2,542	8,546	58,505	34,388	92,893	43,043
Total—1st Quarter 1913	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887

‡ Total loss during the quarter for all disputes—new and old.

* For the purpose of these investigations a strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers. A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer, or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees. Under these definitions certain stoppages of work are excluded, such for example as stop-work meetings and stoppages in which the relation of employer and employee does not exist.

† Further information regarding industrial disputes in 1913, their causes, methods of settlement, etc., will be included in a Report to be published shortly.

The number of new disputes during the quarter under review exceeds the number which occurred in any previous quarter for which records are available, the figures for the four quarters of the year 1913 being as follows:—First quarter, 39; second quarter, 49; third quarter, 60; and fourth quarter, 60. The number of workpeople involved in the new disputes occurring during the first quarter of the year 1914 was 28,787, as compared with 13,234 in the corresponding quarter of 1913, and 8546 in the last quarter of that year, while the number of working days lost during the quarter under review was also considerably in excess of the number lost during the preceding quarters. The estimated total loss in wages for all disputes during the first quarter of 1914 was £130,392, as compared with £55,887 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

In addition to the particulars which are included in the above table, mention may be made of certain dislocations of industry which occurred during the three months under review, but which are excluded from the above table as not coming within the statistical definition of an industrial dispute (see page 36). For example, in various districts of New South Wales rabbit trappers suspended operations owing to the price per pair offered by the various companies being less than that demanded by the trappers. No particulars concerning these disputes are included in the published returns, since, so far as can be ascertained, the relationship of employer and employee does not exist. Considerable unrest also prevailed in certain of the rural industries. Harvesters, cnaft-cutters, fruit pickers and other agricultural labourers demanded "log" rates in various parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Difficulty was experienced in collecting definite information regarding these disputes. It appears that in the majority of cases the log rates were demanded before the men started work, and, on the employer refusing to pay these rates, the men formed camps in the vicinity. The particulars included in the table relate only to such disputes for which definite information was obtainable, and in which there was a concerted withdrawal from work. Wharf labourers in various ports of the Commonwealth decided that they would not work overtime, and refrained from so doing from the 9th February to the beginning of March, when ordinary working conditions were resumed. Special inquiries are being made to ascertain the effect, so far as the loss in working hours and wages are concerned, of this dispute, and if reliable data can be obtained the results will be included in the next issue of this Bulletin. Numerous stoppages of work occurred during the quarter for the purpose of holding meetings to discuss grievances and union matters, builders' labourers and colliery employees being responsible for the majority of these stoppages. Particulars regarding these dislocations are not included in the above table, since they do not fall within the definition of a "strike" or "lock-out." So far as can be ascertained no demands were made on the employers in these cases, and the men presented themselves for employment on the following day as usual. In any case, moreover, a stoppage of work of this nature is not necessarily for the purpose either of enforcing or resisting a demand, since it might be decided at the meeting that the demand should not be enforced or resisted.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—No fewer than 70 of the 113 disputes which commenced in the first quarter of the year 1914 occurred in this State. The majority of these industrial disturbances took place at the northern collieries, and were mostly of short duration. In February and March employees in the meat industry were involved in a serious dispute, which interfered gravely with the meat supply of Sydney, and in the same months the ironworkers' assistants stopped work owing to the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for increased wages. The effect of this dispute was to throw a large number of engineers, moulders, blacksmiths, iron and steel dressers and workpeople in allied industries out of work. The number of workpeople affected by the 70 disputes in New South Wales was 21,557, of whom 13,000 were directly and 8557 indirectly involved. The majority of those indirectly involved were foundry employees and persons engaged in the meat industry. The number of working days lost due to new disputes was 184,901. Old disputes, or disputes which commenced prior to the 1st January, 1914, were responsible for the loss of 19,978 working days, making a total loss of 204,879 working days for all disputes in this State during the quarter under review. The total estimated loss in wages for the period—January to March—was £103,114.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The number of disputes in this State during the three months was 19, the number of workpeople directly involved was 4137, while those indirectly involved numbered 808. The total loss in working days during the quarter was 37,824, causing an estimated loss in wages of £18,272.

(iii.) *Other States*.—Twenty-two disputes were recorded during January, February and March in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Nine of these occurred in Western Australia, seven in South Australia, four in Queensland and three in Tasmania. One dispute occurred in the Federal Capital Territory, and particulars concerning such dispute are given in the table.

3. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in Different Industrial Groups—January to March, 1914.—The table on the next page gives particulars of disputes in the Commonwealth during the first quarter of the year 1914, classified according to industrial groups. The industrial classification is similar to that adopted in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wages, etc. (see Report No. 2, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6).

Of the 113 new disputes which occurred during January, February and March, no fewer than 59 affected employees engaged in the mining industry (Class VIII., Mines, Quarries, etc.). The majority of these disputes occurred in the northern colliery district of New South Wales, in which State 48 stoppages of work were recorded in this industry, most of them being of short duration. Eight disputes in the mining industry occurred in Victoria. Although the largest number of disputes and of persons involved is found in the mining section, the 12 disputes in Class II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), were responsible for the greatest loss in working days and wages. The number of workpeople involved in new mining disputes throughout the Commonwealth during January, February and March was 17,741, of whom 12,280 were directly and 5461 indirectly involved. In the engineering

and metal works section (Class II.) 2018 workpeople were directly affected, while 3307 were involuntarily thrown out of work. In Class III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 2466 workpeople were involved in disputes during the quarter owing to new disturbances. The six disputes in Class IX. (Railway and Tramway Services) were responsible for 654 workpeople engaged in railway construction, etc., being out of employment. The number of working days lost during the quarter under review for all disputes was 260,151, of which 89,648 were lost owing to disputes in Class II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), 82,918 in Class VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.), and 58,204 in Class III. (Food, Drink, etc.). The total estimated loss in wages during the quarter was £130,392.

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, January to March, 1914, According to Industrial Groups.

Industrial Group.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of Establishments Involved	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages *
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
I. Wood, Sawmill, Timber, etc.	3	3	468	..	468	2,092	..	2,092	£ 970
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	12	50	2,018	3,307	5,325	86,492	3,156	89,648	48,378
III. Food, Drink, etc., Manufacturing and Distribution . . .	4	622	1,916	550	2,466	39,364	18,840	58,204	25,450
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	3	16	150	13	163	2,148	64	2,212	1,078
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	4	4	126	..	126	1,776	516	2,292	1,029
VII. Building	1	17	180	60	240	2,640	..	2,640	1,560
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. . .	59	59	12,280	5,461	17,741	7,696	5,222	82,918	42,722
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	6	6	592	62	654	5,117	481	5,598	3,098
X. Other Land Transport . . .	3	3	126	300	426	2,076	..	2,076	938
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	5	13	320	20	340	1,449	..	1,449	720
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural etc.	3	12	313	10	323	4,922	..	4,922	1,850
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .	1	1	42	6	48	48	25	73	22
XIV. Miscellaneous	9	12	247	220	467	2,277	3,750	6,027	2,577
TOTAL, 1ST QUARTER, 1914	113	818	18,778	10,009	28,787	228,097	32,054	260,151	130,392
„ 4TH „ 1913	60	132	6,004	2,542	8,546	58,505	34,388	92,893	43,043
„ 1ST „ „	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887

* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

4. **Particulars of Principal Disputes during the First Quarter, 1914.**—In the table on page 41 particulars are given regarding several of the most important disputes which occurred during the quarter.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—In this State the most important disputes, so far as the number of workpeople involved and the loss in working days are concerned, were those of the ironworkers' assistants, and of employees in the butchering industry in Sydney and suburbs. The slaters' and tilers' dispute over the terms of the new award also involved a large number of employees, and was unsettled at the end of the quarter. Numerous disputes occurred at the northern collieries, but were mostly of short duration. The employees at the Pelaw Main colliery were involved in a series of disputes during the quarter. The principal subject of discord was the interpretation of the award, and the question of ceasing time on 'back' Saturday and 'pay' Friday. After a stoppage extending over two weeks during March, work was resumed on the understanding that the miners would endeavour to prevent such dislocations of work by the wheelers, but no guarantee could be given that their efforts would be successful. Other industries affected by industrial disturbances in this State were saw milling, ship building, slaughtering, printing, rural, and railway and sewerage construction.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The principal disputes in this State affected employees at the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi, ironworkers, boiler-makers, engineers and moulders engaged on ship building work at Williamstown, gas meter makers at Melbourne, slaughtermen at Flemington, and weir construction workers at Exford. The trouble at the ship building yards at Williamstown was caused by the members of the various unions refusing to do repair work on vessels owned by the Harbour Trust. A dispute affecting employees engaged in ship building also occurred at the State yards at Williamstown regarding the nature of the work which was to be performed by a boilermaker's apprentice. This dispute was pending at the end of the quarter. The figures given in the foregoing tables include also particulars of moulders and tube mechanics at Melbourne, manure workers at Newport, and coal miners at Jumbunna.

(ii.) *Queensland*.—In this State four disputes began during the quarter. The employees at the Blackheath Colliery were involved in a dispute concerning payment for the sharpening of tools. Work was resumed after a stoppage of one day. Boilermakers, railway construction workers and shearers were also involved in disputes during the quarter. The miners' dispute at Koorboora, which commenced in 1913, continued during the first quarter of 1914.

(iv.) *Other States*.—In South Australia seven disputes occurred, affecting employees in ironfoundries, superphosphate baggers, saddlers, horse drivers, waterside workers, and labourers. Nine disputes occurred in Western Australia, workers on the transcontinental railway line becoming involved in two disputes during the quarter. The matter in dispute was the rates of wages being paid. One dispute was settled by increased wages being granted to firemen, guards and cleaners, but the other trouble was unsettled at the end of the quarter. Timber workers at the State Timber Mills, salt workers at Esperance, miners at the Edna May mine and at Baddera, laundry workers at Perth, and tally clerks at Bunbury were also involved in disputes during the quarter under review. In Tasmania three disputes occurred. The printers at Hobart demanded increased wages, and on such demand

being refused, ceased work. The newspaper proprietors at Launceston were assisting the proprietors at Hobart by sending "flongs" (a flong is a stereotyped impression of a page of news). The Launceston employees objected to this action, and decided to cease work if the practice were continued. Ultimately the proprietors at Hobart granted increased rates of wages and work was resumed. The trouble at Launceston was not settled until some days later, as a claim for increased wages was made, and certain concessions were granted before work was resumed. A dispute affecting pipe layers employed at the Federal Capital Territory occurred during the quarter under review.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of Principal Disputes beginning during the First Quarter, 1914.

Industry and Locality Affected.	Number of Work People Involved.		Date of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.			
New South Wales Ironworkers' Assistants (Various Firms, Sydney).	1,300	3,300	17th Feb. to 14th Mar.	Claim for increased wages—8s. to 10s. per day.	Work resumed after secret ballot. Employers would not grant conference unless work was resumed.
Butchers (Sydney and Suburbs).	1,500	550	11th Feb. to 9th Mar.	Claim for better conditions as to wages and hours.	Work resumed. Compromise.
Colliery Employees (Pelaw Main, Kurri Kurri).	800	—	6th Mar. to 23rd Mar.	Question of ceasing time on back Saturday, and pay Friday.	Work resumed after Conference. Employees gave verbal assurance of more continuous working.
Victoria— Shipbuilding (Gray Bros., Williamstown).	400	—	26th Feb. to 28th Feb.	Men objected to Harbour Trust work being done by firm.	Firm promised to refrain from doing such work for 3 months if dispute with Harbour Trust was not settled during that period.
Colliery Employees (State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi).	96	800	19th Feb. to 23rd Feb.	Wheeler suspended. Men demanded his re-instatement.	Union held meeting and decided men should return to work.
Queensland— Colliery Employees (Blackheath Colliery, Bundamba).	243	6	31st Mar. 31st Mar.	Question of payment for sharpening tools.	Work resumed after employees' representatives had interviewed management.
South Australia Horse Drivers (Port Pirie).	100	300	23rd Mar. to 27th Mar.	Question of payment for salvage coal, and re-instatement of two men who had refused duty.	Work resumed after conference.
Western Australia Timber Workers (State Mills, Big Brook).	160	—	19th Mar. to 31st Mar.	Management posted notice reducing wages to Award rates.	Temporary settlement, on condition that any agreement should be made retrospective.
Tasmania— Printers (Hobart).	95	13	2nd Jan. to 15th Jan.	Claim for increased wages.	Claim not fully granted, but certain increases were gained.

SECTION VII.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—In the first issue of this Bulletin it was pointed out that for the purposes of the statistical investigations made by this Bureau in regard to variations in wages, a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rate of remuneration of a certain class of employees apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience.*

Information was also given in Bulletin No. 1 as to the sources of information and methods of collection and computation (see page 41). In addition to the organisations and persons specified therein as furnishing returns to this Bureau, it may be mentioned that the various Government Departments have also sent in returns concerning changes in rates of wages affecting their employees.

2. **Number and Magnitude of Changes in each State, January to March, 1914.**—During the period, January to March, 1914, a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards came into operation, whilst several industrial agreements were filed under Commonwealth and State Acts. Particulars as to the methods by which the various changes are effected will be furnished annually.

During the three months under review particulars concerning 81 changes in rates of wages were collected. In a few cases some difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the organisations or persons concerned reliable and complete information as to the number of persons affected. In all cases where the information furnished in the schedules was incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries were made, and the returns were checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, and factory reports. The total number of workpeople affected by the 81 changes which occurred during the quarter—January to March—was 24,953, and the amount of increase in wages per week was £5395, or an average increase per head per week of 4s. 4d. It may be seen, therefore, that the upward tendency in wages continued during the three months under review. Of the 81 changes, for which particulars are included in the following tables, 37 occurred in New South Wales; 17 in Victoria; 11 in Western Australia, and the remaining 16 in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various in-

* It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) Changes in rates of pay due to promotions, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) Changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

dustries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in case of changes in existing minimum rates under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wages before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the figures given in the third line of the following table* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries. It is hoped that provision will be made for the necessary investigations in regard to these two matters to be commenced at an early date. In addition to a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards and of industrial agreements filed under Commonwealth and State Acts, negotiations between employers and employees, without the assistance or intervention of any Commonwealth or State authority, were also responsible for a number of changes in rates of wages. Increases were also gained by workpeople, as the result of industrial disputes. Particulars regarding the effect of such changes are included in the following tables:—

The following table gives information in regard to changes in rates of wages for which particulars were collected during January, February, and March, 1914. Figures for the first and fourth quarters of the year, 1913, are also shewn for comparative purposes.

Changes in Rates of Wages—Number of Changes, Persons Affected and Aggregate Amount of Increase per week in each State—January to March, 1914.

PARTICULARS.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	West. Aust.	Tasmania.	COMMONWEALTH.		
							1st Quarter 1914.	4th Quarter 1913.	1st Quarter 1913.
No. of Changes*	37	17	8	3	11	5	81	131	49
No. of Persons Affected	14,091	5,264	2,033	370	2,838	357	24,953	43,342	33,504
Total Amount of Increase per week	2,813	1,091	497	57	865	72	5,395	10,488	8,394
Average Increase per Head per wk.	4s. 0d.	4s. 2d.	4s. 11d.	3s. 1d.	6s. 1d.	4s.	4s. 4d.	4s. 10d.	5s. 0d.

* Industrial Awards and Agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, if operative in more than one State, are counted as a separate change in each such State.

During the 1st quarter of the year, 1914, the number of changes in rates of wages was 81, many of which, however, affected only a small number of workpeople. It may be mentioned that in many cases the number of employees affected by industrial agreements under either Commonwealth or State Act, is small. During the period under review a number of such agreements were filed with Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars. The number of workpeople who benefited by the increase in the rates of wages legalised in this manner was not very large, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the industrial agreements are arranged between individual employers and their employees. During the three months—January, February, and March—the wages of workpeople in the following occupations were increased by reason of industrial agreements having been made:—Millers, stereotypers, publishers, rubber-workers, hospital and asylum employees, brewery employees, engineers, ironworkers, electrical workers, and journalists. Many other more important changes in rates of wages, affecting large numbers of employees, came into effect, however, during the period under review. In New South Wales a large number of female employees in the tailoring trade benefited by an increase in their wages brought about by an award under the State Act. Other important changes which occurred in this State affected the wages of plasterers, metalliferous miners, sulphide workers, trolley, draymen and carters, timber carters, stewards and cooks, and storemen and packers. In this State a considerable number of employees whose wages were fixed by Award at a lower rate than the “living wage” of 48s. per week, determined by Mr. Justice Heydon in February last* had their wages increased by Award to that amount. Employees in the butchering trade in Sydney were granted higher wages after a serious industrial dispute. The effect of this change has not been included in the tabulations for this quarter, since the gazettal of the new rates did not appear until the 1st April. Particulars will be included in the figures for the second quarter of the year. In Victoria the principal changes which occurred, affected employees in the jam, meat preserving, flour milling, woollen, cardboard box-making, and brick-making industries. A large number of storemen and packers in this State also received an increase. Carpenters, bricklayers, quarry employees, butchers’ employees, engine drivers, and others in Queensland, had their wages increased during the quarter. In Western Australia the timber workers obtained an average increase of 6s. per week as the result of a new Award of the Arbitration Court, while laundry workers were also granted a substantial increase on previous rates of pay. Brewery employees, electrical workers, and municipal employees in Tasmania received higher rates of wages during the quarter, while employees in the printing trade at Hobart gained an increase as the result of an industrial dispute.

3. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Rates of Wages, according to Industrial Groups—January to March, 1914.—The following table gives particulars of changes during the first quarter of the current year classified in industrial groups:—

* For full report of judgment see “N.S. Wales Industrial Gazette,” March, 1914, pages 100 to 149.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, and Aggregate Amount of Increase per week, according to Industrial Groups, January to March, 1914.

Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Amount of Increase per week.	Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Amount of Increase per week.
			£				£
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. . .	2	2,540	769	IX. Rail and Tramway Services . .	4	79	19
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	6	398	87	X. Other Land Transport . .	5	1,330	191
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	13	4,350	651	XI. Shipping, etc. . .	2	450	156
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	4	6,210	1,202	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	3	339	119
V. Books, Printing, etc.	7	748	169	XIV. Miscellaneous . .	11	2,648	619
VI. Other Manufacturing	13	2,609	548				
VII. Building . .	4	1,600	512	TOTAL { 1st Quarter, 1914	79*	24,953	5,395
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	5	1,652	353	{ 4th Quarter, 1913	122*	43,342	10,488
				{ 1st Quarter, 1913	49	33,504	8,394

* In this table an Award or Industrial Agreement under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

The system of classification in industrial groups, adopted in the above table, is similar to that selected in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, industrial disputes, etc. (see Report No. 2, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6.). It will be observed that the largest number of changes occurred in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.) and VI. (Other Manufacturing). The group in which the greatest number of employees were affected was Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, etc.). Female employees in the tailoring trade in New South Wales, and textile workers in that State, and also in Victoria, benefited by the increased rates of wages in this Group. Workpeople engaged in the manufacture and distribution of food and drink (Group III.) come next in order, according to the number of persons affected. The employees who benefited were millers, jam makers, ice carters, cold storage workers, and bread carters in New South Wales; biscuit makers, jam makers, meat preservers, and millers in Victoria; butchers' employees in Queensland; millers in South Australia, and brewery employees in Western Australia. In Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) 13 changes were recorded, affecting 2609 workpeople, engaged in the following occupations:—Tanners, gas employees, rubber-workers, brickmakers, opticians, and ropemakers in New South Wales, and candle-makers, dockyard and ship labourers, brickmakers, plate-glass workers, jewellers' engravers, and artificial manure workers in Victoria. An important change came into effect in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.), by which timber-workers in Western Australia benefited. In Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) employees engaged in the following callings received an increased rate of pay during the quarter under review:—Storemen and packers in New South Wales; storemen and packers, marine store employees, and labourers in Victoria; engine-drivers and boiler-attendants in Queensland; journalists in Western Australia and municipal employees in Tasmania. In the building trade, plasterers, carpenters, and bricklayers also obtained higher rates during the quarter. In Group V. (Printing, Books, etc.) the principal changes occurred in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania; the persons affected being stereotypers, publishing employees, and process engravers in New South Wales; cardboard boxmakers in

Victoria, and compositors, machinists, and others in Queensland and Tasmania. Other changes, for which particulars were collected, affected employees engaged in the following occupations:—Metalliferous mineworkers, sulphide corporation employees, colliery workers, railway firemen and cleaners, trolley, draymen and carters, timber carters, stewards and cooks, and hospital and asylum employees in New South Wales; meter-makers and electrical supply workers in Victoria; quarry workers in Queensland; railway construction workers and waterside workers in South Australia; engineers, ironworkers, and others engaged in making agricultural machinery, electrical workers, railway construction workers, laundry workers and hairdressers in Western Australia, and engineers' labourers and electrical workers in Tasmania.

SECTION VIII.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—In the following table particulars are given of the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1907, and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants.

Particulars.	To end of 1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	January to March 1914.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	653,698	6,367	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	4,556	815,175

During the six years, 1908 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 6538 per quarter, and the average number in 1913 was 9361 per quarter. The number of assisted immigrants arriving during the first quarter of 1914 was 4556, while the number arriving during the corresponding quarter of 1913 was 11,520. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a considerable diminution in the numbers. Inquiries made from the several States as to the reasons for this decline in immigration have elicited the following facts:—In New South Wales the arrival of nominated immigrants is largely determined by the number of immigrants arriving in the State some six to twelve months previously, who nominate their families and relations, hence the decrease during the first quarter of 1914 is due to the decrease in the number of immigrants who arrived during the early part of 1913.

In Victoria, there does not appear to be any specific reason for the reduction of numbers, except the fact that the exigencies of shipping seem to have brought the smaller number at the particular period. It is stated that the prospective arrivals in this State will bring the total number for the second quarter up to 2800 persons, and that the variation in the quarterly figures is due solely to the fact that the conditions of shipping in England necessitated the booking of passages by vessels to arrive in Victoria during the second quarter of the year. In South Australia, the outlook for the season was most unpromising at the time when nominations would be made for immigrants who would arrive during the first quarter of this year, and hence nominations came less freely at that time. Difficulty was also experienced in this State in obtaining selected domestic helpers of the required standard. In Queensland assisted immigration was suspended for three months during the early part of 1913 and for the last five months of that year. In Western Australia, shipping arrangements resulted in the arrival during the first quarter of 1914 of only a comparatively small number of immigrant vessels, while there was some relaxation of effort in London in the despatch of immigrants owing to the absence of the Agent-General.

2. Number of Assisted Immigrants in each State, January to March, 1914.—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the first quarter of the current year:—

Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, January to March, 1914.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected ..	340	880	53	27	185	..	1,485
Nominated ..	1,058	646	943	97	269	58	3,071
TOTAL	1,398	1,526	996	124	454	58	4,556

The number of selected immigrants during the first quarter of 1914 was 32 per cent. of the whole, as against 39 per cent. for the fourth quarter of 1913, and 31 per cent. for the whole of the year 1913. During the first quarter of 1914 the number of selected immigrants was 1485, as against 3775 for the last quarter of 1913, a decrease of 61 per cent., while the respective numbers of nominated immigrants were 3071 and 5790, a decrease of 47 per cent. The total numbers of assisted immigrants for the corresponding periods were 4556 and 9565, a decrease of 52 per cent. There was a decrease in every State, except Tasmania; New South Wales shewing a decline of 24 per cent., Victoria 53 per cent., Queensland 35 per cent., South Australia 83 per cent., and Western Australia 79 per cent. The figures for Tasmania shew an increase of two immigrants only.

3. Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, January to March, 1914.—The following table gives particulars of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Industry.	Males.	Females.
I. Wood, Timber Furniture, etc.	20	1	IX. Rail and Tramway Transport	16	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	76	6	X. Other Land Transport	22	..
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	21	7	XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	4	..
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	24	55	XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.	953*	1
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc.	8	1	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	10	500
VI. Other Manufacturing	18	8	XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	184	33
VII. Building	44	..	Dependants { Adults	108	964
VIII. Mining	26	..	{ Children under 12 years	768	678
			TOTAL	2,302	2,254

* Including 53 "Dreadnought Boys" who arrived in New South Wales.

As regards males, the number of dependants was 876, or 38 per cent. of the whole, and of the balance 953, or 41 per cent., were in Group XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Of the 953 agricultural immigrants, 186 arrived in New South Wales, 616 in Victoria, 70 in Queensland, 9 in South Australia, 69 in Western Australia, and 3 in Tasmania.

Of the 2254 female immigrants, 1642, or nearly 73 per cent., were dependants, and 500, or 22 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), and of the latter number 289 were selected, and 211 nominated. The numbers of females in Group XIII. arriving in the various States were, New South Wales, 147; Victoria, 142; Queensland, 93; South Australia, 36; Western Australia, 78; and Tasmania, 4.

SECTION IX.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux, the figures for each individual Bureau being comparable with those of the preceding quarters. It appears that there is but little uniformity as between several of the States in the systems adopted for the registration of applicants for work and of applications from employers. Inquiries are now being made with a view to obtaining accurate information as to the different methods in vogue, as well as the scope of operations of the various Bureaux.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled in each State.**—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the first quarter of 1914. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment was 24,772, as against 20,696 for the preceding quarter, an increase of 19.6 per cent.; the total number of applications from employers 12,504, as against 12,001, an increase of 4 per cent.; and the number of positions filled 10,006, as against 9799, an increase of 2 per cent.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, January to March, 1914.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	..	2,401	2,401	30	2,239	2,269	2,245*
Victoria	1,044	9,422	10,466	..	2,219	2,219	2,219
Queensland	602	2,596	3,198	628	2,114	2,742	1,816
South Australia	506	4,408	4,914	..	1,434	1,434	1,434
Western Australia	174	3,546	3,720	359	3,408	3,767	2,219
Tasmania .. ..	..	73	73	..	73	73	73
COMMONWEALTH	2,326	22,446	24,772	1,017	11,487	12,504	10,006

* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See Remarks on pages 44 and 45 of Labour Bulletin No. 1.)

The above figures shew that during the first quarter of 1914 there were 504 positions, as against 580 positions during the last quarter of 1913, open for every 1000 applications. The proportion of positions available to number of applications was least in Victoria with 212 positions for every 1000 applications, and next least in South Australia (292), followed by Queensland (857), and New South Wales (945), while in Tasmania there were as many vacancies as there were applications, and in Western Australia the number of vacancies exceeded that of applications, there having been 1012 vacancies for every 1000 applications. Out of every 1000 applicants for vacancies, 404 (as against 473 for the preceding quarter) obtained work, and 800 (against 816) vacancies were filled out of every 1000 offered.

3. **Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the first quarter of

the current year of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Occupations, January to March, 1914.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc.	45	236	281	..	58	58	56
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . .	316	1,652	1,968	10	429	439	414
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	4	79	83	4	58	62	36
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots	2	34	36	40	97	137	28
V. Books, Printing, Binding	28	99	127	12	58	70	32
VI. Other Manufacturing	6	29	35	..	13	13	13
VII. Building	295	1,917	2,212	3	977	980	966
VIII. Mining	6	178	184	26	135	161	135
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	685	4,683	5,368	..	1,456	1,456	1,456
X. Other Land Transport	..	76	76	1	23	24	23
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	43	50	93	..	2	2	2
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.‡ . . .	166	1,832	1,998	217	2,322	2,539	1,799
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	27	1,248	1,275	385	1,442	1,827	736
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous § . .	703	10,333	11,036	319	4,417	4,736	4,310
TOTAL	2,326	22,446	24,772	1,017	11,487	12,504	10,006||

* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. || Including persons in New South Wales who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

It may be seen that in Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.), XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, etc.), the number of positions vacant was greater than the number of applications for employment. In the other groups there were more applicants for work than positions vacant. Of the four groups in which the number of applicants for work was over 1000, the over-supply of labour was most marked in Group II. (Engineering, etc.), with only 223 vacancies for every 1000 applications for work, followed by Group IX. (Rail and Tram Service) with 271 vacancies, Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) with 429 vacancies, and Group VII. (Building) with 443 vacancies for every 1000 applications. The more important groups in which the number of vacancies exceeded the

number of applicants were Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) with 787, and Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) with 698 applicants for every 1000 vacancies.

4. **Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females.**—Of the total number of registrations for employment, 23,897 were from males and 875 from females. Of the latter number 830 were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 744 registrations being reported in this group from Western Australia, and the remaining 86 from Queensland. The fact that no other registrations were reported from females in this group from any of the other States is presumably due to the fact that persons seeking domestic service in these States are dealt with by the immigration department.

As regards applications by employers 10,869 were for male employees and 1635 for females. Of the latter number, 1594 were in Group XIII., 1431 being reported from Western Australia, and the remaining 163 from Queensland.

The following table gives particulars for male and female workers separately of the number of applications for employment, and from employers and the number of positions filled:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, January to March, 1914.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
Males	2,301	21,596	23,897	635	10,234	10,869	9,391
Females	25	850	875	382	1,253	1,635	615
TOTAL	2,326	22,446	24,772	1,017	11,487	12,504	10,006

SECTION X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigation.**—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the first quarter of 1914 are the same as those from which similar information was furnished during the preceding year. These districts are tabulated on page 48 of Labour Bulletin No. 1, and need not be recapitulated.

2. **Number of Accidents reported in each State during First Quarter, 1914.**—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days

in each State under the Acts referred to in Labour Bulletin No. 1. The total figures for the last quarter of the year 1913 are also shewn in the table:—

[Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Each State during First Quarter, 1914.]

Particulars.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.	
							1st Qr. 1914	4th Qr. 1913*
No. of Fatal Accidents	20	1	12	..	5	6	44	41
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	885	83	105	27	190	19	1,309	1,397

* Including figures for Western Australia which were omitted in Labour Bulletin No. 4.

The average number of fatal accidents for each quarter of 1913 was 46, hence the number for the first quarter of 1914, viz., 44, is slightly below the average for 1913, and slightly above the number during the last quarter of 1913. The number of fatal accidents shewed decreases of one in New South Wales, three in Victoria, three in South Australia, and one in Western Australia, and increases of six in Queensland and five in Tasmania, making a net increase of three over the preceding quarter.

The average number of non-fatal accidents for each quarter of 1913 was 1257, so that the number occurring during the first quarter of 1914, viz., 1309, was 52 (or 4 per cent.) above that average, and 88, or 6 per cent., below the number, 1397, for the last quarter of 1913. Queensland and South Australia shewed increases of 12 and 2 respectively, while the decreases in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania were 25, 20, 56, and 1 respectively.

3. Number of Accidents reported in each Industrial Group during First Quarter, 1914.—The following table gives similar particulars as to accidents in various industrial groups:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during First Quarter, 1914.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'itated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'itated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	..	88	VII. Building and Scaffolding	..	6
II. Engineering, etc. ..	1	75	VIII. Mining ..	32	1,042
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	2	32	IX. Lifts ..	..	1
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	5	X. Miscellaneous	..	4
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	22			
VI. Other Manufacturing	2	34	TOTAL ..	44	1,309

The largest number of accidents, as in preceding quarters, occurred in the mining industry, and included 73 per cent. of the fatal, and nearly 80 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents. The total number of fatal mining accidents was 32, as compared with 28 for the preceding quarter. In New South Wales there were 15 fatal mining accidents; in Victoria one, in Queensland six, and in Western Australia five, and in Tasmania five. No fatal mining accident occurred in South Australia. Of the fatal accidents 26 were in connection with metalliferous mining, of which 22 occurred below and four above ground, and six were in connection with coal mining, five below and one above ground. The total number of non-fatal mining accidents during the first quarter of 1914 was 1042, as compared with 1118 for the last quarter of 1913, and of these, 768 occurred in New South Wales, 12 in Victoria, 64 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, 180 in Western Australia, and 17 in Tasmania. Of these non-fatal accidents 500 occurred in connection with metalliferous mining (328 below ground, 113 on the surface, and 59 in connection with batteries, ore-dressing, and metallurgical works), and 542 in connection with coal mining, of which 447 occurred below ground and 95 on the surface.

In other industries 12 fatal accidents occurred; five in New South Wales, six in Queensland, and one in Tasmania; seven of these accidents occurred in connection with building or scaffolding, in which industries particulars as to accidents are only available from three States. The number of non-fatal accidents, apart from those in connection with mining, was 267.

SECTION XI.—THE COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACTS.

1. Introduction.—A report has been issued by the Industrial Registrar on proceedings taken under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-11, and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911 up to the end of the year 1912. This report contains an historical resumé of the more important cases heard under these Acts, together with a tabular statement of the awards of the Court (including agreements made during hearing). Particulars are also given relating to the following matters:—(a) Statement of complaints filed but no award made up to the 31st December, 1912. (b) Statement of compulsory conferences. (c) Statement of industrial agreements filed in the principal Registry, and (d) Statement of organisations registered. It is stated that a further report for the year 1913 will be issued at an early date, and that this report will deal fully with proceedings taken under the Acts, together with comments on the general working of the Acts.

Through the courtesy of the Industrial Registrar arrangements have now been made for the periodic supply to this Bureau of such information as will enable a consecutive record of proceedings under the Acts to be presented in this Bulletin. The information thus furnished each quarter, together with that given in the reports mentioned, will enable a complete and continuous record of proceedings under the

Acts to be maintained, and as this is the first issue of the Labour Bulletin in which any record of these proceedings is included, it is thought desirable to furnish some account in a condensed form of the main provisions of the Acts.

2. Original Act and Amendments.—The first Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed in 1904, and is described as “An Act relating to Conciliation and Arbitration for the Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes extending beyond the Limits of any one State.” The original Act was amended in 1909, 1910, and 1911, and the jurisdiction of the Court was extended by the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911, to deal with claims by organisations of Commonwealth employees. Under the Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910, and the Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910, the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act apply to disputes within the Federal Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, respectively.

Mr. Justice O'Connor was appointed the first President of the Court on the 10th February, 1905. He resigned on the 13th September, 1907, and on the following day Mr. Justice Higgins was appointed to the office.

The chief objects of the Act (1904-11) are as follows:—

- (a) To prevent lockouts and strikes in relation to industrial disputes.
- (b) To constitute a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration having jurisdiction for the prevention of industrial disputes.
- (c) To provide for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by conciliation, with a view to amicable agreement between the parties.
- (d) In default of amicable agreement between the parties to provide for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by equitable award.
- (e) To enable States to refer industrial disputes to the Court, and to permit the working of the Court and of State industrial authorities in aid of each other.
- (f) To facilitate and encourage the organisation of representative bodies of employers and of employees and the submission of industrial disputes to the Court by organisations, and to permit representative bodies of employers and of employees to be declared organisations for the purposes of this Act.
- (g) To provide for the making and enforcement of industrial agreements between employers and employees in relation to industrial disputes.

The Act of 1904-11 is divided into seven parts, viz.:—I. Introductory. II. Prohibition of Lock-outs and Strikes in relation to Industrial Disputes. III. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and

Arbitration. IV. The Enforcement of Orders and Awards. V. Organisation. VI. Industrial Agreements, and VII. Miscellaneous. In addition there are two schedules to the Act.

B.—MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1904-11.

1. **Definition.**—Part I. of the Act deals mainly with definitions, of which the following are the most important:—

(i.) *Industrial Disputes* (Section 4).—An “industrial dispute means an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any one State, and includes (a) any dispute as to industrial matters, (b) any dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by or under the control of the Commonwealth or a State, or any public authority constituted under the Commonwealth or a State, and (c) any threatened industrial dispute.

(ii.) *Industrial Matters*.—“Industrial Matters” includes all matters relating to work, pay, wages, reward, hours, privileges, rights, or duties of employers or employees, or the mode, terms, and conditions of employment and unemployment.

(iii.) *Industry*.—The definition of “Industry” includes (a) any business, trade or manufacture of employers on land or water; (b) any calling employment or occupation of employees on land or water; (c) a branch of an industry and a group of industries. Section 4.

2. **Prohibition of Lock-outs and Strikes.**—The provisions relating to the prohibition of lock-outs and strikes may be summarised as follows:—(a) Any person or organisation committing any act in the nature of a lock-out or strike is liable to a penalty of £1000, but no proceeding on this ground can be instituted without the consent of the President. Section 6 (1) and (2); (b) Any person or organisation having entered into an industrial agreement refuses without reasonable cause or excuse to offer or accept employment upon the terms of the award or agreement is deemed to be guilty of a lock-out or strike, as the case may be. Any employer who dismisses an employee, by reason merely of the fact that the employee is an officer or member of an organisation, is liable to a penalty of £50 (Section 9 (1)), and similarly any employee who ceases work by reason merely of the fact that the employer is a member of an organisation, is liable to a penalty of £25. Section 10 (1).

3. **Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.**—(i.) *Constitution of the Court*.—The sole tribunal created under the Act is a Court consisting of a President appointed from the Justices of the High Court. The President is entitled to hold office for seven years, and eligible for reappointment. Section 12.

(ii.) *Duties of the President*.—A distinction is drawn between the duties of the “President” and of the “Court”; the former is charged

with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties to industrial disputes, and to prevent and settle industrial disputes, whether or not the Court has cognisance of them, in all cases in which it appears to him that his mediation is desirable. This obligation was further emphasised by the Amending Act of 1910, by which the President was empowered to summon any person to a conference presided over by himself, and any person so summoned who fails to attend is liable to a penalty of £500. Sections 16 and 16A.

(iii.) *Procedure*.—The Court has jurisdiction to prevent and settle all industrial disputes, and has cognisance of the following industrial disputes:—

- (a) Certified by the Registrar;
- (b) Submitted by an organisation by plaint;
- (c) Submitted by any State Industrial Authority;
- (d) Preferred by the President after a compulsory conference at which no agreement has been made. Section 19.

The Court may direct any State Industrial Authority to cease dealing with any dispute which is in the meaning of this Act an "Industrial dispute." Section 20.

(iv.) *General Principles of Procedure*.—It is provided that the Court or the President shall act according to equity, good conscience, and the substantial merits of the case without regard to technicalities and legal forms, and shall not be bound by any rules of evidence, but may inform its or his mind on any matter in such manner as it or he thinks fit. Section 25.

Except by the consent of all parties, no party may be represented by counsel, solicitor or paid agent. Representation is confined in the case of an organisation to a "member" or "officer" thereof; or in the case of a "party not being an organisation" to "an employee of that party." Section 27.

(v.) *Agreements in Lieu of Award*.—If an agreement between the parties as to the whole or any part of the dispute is arrived at, a memorandum of the terms of such agreement must be certified by the President and filed with the Registrar, and has the same effect as an award. Section 24 (1.)

(vi.) *Award in Default of Agreement*.—If no agreement is arrived at as to the whole of the dispute the Court will, by an award, determine the dispute, or, if an agreement has been arrived at as to a part of the dispute, so much of the dispute as is not settled by the agreement. Section 24 (2.)

(vii.) *Duration of Award*.—The award may be for any period not exceeding five years. After the expiration of the period specified the award, unless the Court otherwise orders, continues in force until a new award is made. Section 28.

(viii.) *Persons on whom Awards are Binding*.—An award of the Court is binding on:—(a) All parties to the industrial disputes appearing or represented before the Court, (b) all parties who have been

summoned to appear before the Court as parties to the dispute, and (c) all organisations and persons on whom the award is declared by the Court to be binding as a common rule, and (d) all members of organisations bound by the award (Section 29). When an award, order, or determination of a State Industrial Authority is inconsistent with an award or order of the Arbitration Court, the latter prevails, and the former is to the extent of the inconsistency invalid. Section 30.

(ix.) *Appeal*.—No award of the Court can be appealed against on any ground whatever. The President may, however, in any proceeding before the Court, state a case in writing for the opinion of the High Court upon any question arising which in his opinion is a question of law. Section 31.

(x.) *Special Powers of the Court and President*.—Extensive powers are conferred on the Court by the Act, and the relief granted need not be limited to the terms of the plaint, but may include any matter or thing which the Court thinks necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing or settling the dispute (Sections 32 to 38B). The Court is empowered to fix and impose penalties not exceeding £1000 for any breach or non-observance of any term of an order or award. Section 38 (c).

(xi.) *Preference to Members of Organisations and Minimum Rate of Wages*.—The Court by its award, or by order made on the application of any organisation or person bound by the award may (a) direct that as between members of organisations of employers or employees and other persons offering or desiring employment at the same time, preference shall in such manner as is specified in the award or order be given to such members, other things being equal; and (b) prescribe a minimum rate of wages or remuneration, and make provision for fixing a lower rate in the case of employees who are unable to earn the minimum so prescribed. Section 40 (1.)

Whenever in the opinion of the Court it is necessary, for the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute, or to secure the maintenance of industrial peace, or for the welfare of society to direct that preference be given to members of organisations as above the Court shall give such direction. Section 40 (2).

(xii.) *Reference to Other Bodies*.—The Court may refer any specified matters to a Board of Reference consisting of one or more members, and assign to such Board of Reference the conditions and functions under which it meets. Section 40A.

4. Enforcement of Orders and Awards.—Penalties for breach or non-observance of awards may be imposed by any Court presided over by a Police, Stipendiary, or Special Magistrate, and may be sued for and recovered by (a) the Registrar; or (b) any organisation or member of any organisation affected by the breach or non-observance. Section 44. For the purpose of enforcing compliance with any order or award process may be issued and executed against the property of any or-

ganisation, and if on execution the property is insufficient to satisfy the process, the members of the organisation are liable for the deficiency. Section 47.

5. **Organisations.**—Provision is made for the appointment of Industrial Registrar, and Deputy-Industrial Registrars, and for the establishment of a Principal Registry at the Commonwealth seat of Government with District Registries in the Capital Cities of the States. Sections 51 to 54.

(i.) *Registration of Organisations.*—Any association of employers in an industry, employing not less than 100 employees, or any association of not less than 100 employees in an industry can, on compliance with the prescribed conditions as set out in the Schedule to the Act, be registered as an organisation, and the Registrar will issue a certificate of registration to each organisation so registered (Sections 55 to 59.) On the application of the Registrar, or any organisation, or person interested, the Court may, after investigation, order the registration of any organisation to be cancelled if it appears that for any reason such should be done. Section 60 (1).

The cancellation does not relieve the organisation or any member from the obligation to comply with any award, nor from any penalty or liability incurred prior to the cancellation. Section 60 (4). The provisions of the Act can be made to apply by proclamation, on the recommendation of the President, to any organisation, whether registrable or not. Section 62.

(ii.) *Privileges and Duties of Organisations.*—Every organisation is entitled to submit to the Court any industrial dispute in which it is interested, and to be represented before the Court during the hearing of any industrial dispute in which it is interested. Section 65. An organisation may sue for and recover fines, fees, levies, or dues payable by any member, and may secure through the Court an order to suspend any member for any period. Section 66. Each organisation must forward to the Registrar periodic returns as prescribed as regards its members, accounts, and alterations of its rules. Section 72.

6. **Industrial Agreements.**—Any organisation may make an industrial agreement with any other organisation or person, for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes existing or threatened. Such agreement is binding only on the parties making it, and must be for a specified term, not exceeding five years. A duplicate of the agreement must be filed in the Office of the Industrial Registrar, who, if satisfied that it is executed pursuant to the Act, issues a certificate to that effect. Sections 73 to 77. Penalties for breach or non-observance of agreements may be recovered in the same manner as for breach or non-observance of an order or award of the Court. Section 78. Unless it is expressly agreed to the contrary, an industrial agreement remains in force after the expiration of the term specified until one month after some party interested has given notice to the Registrar and to all the other parties interested, of his desire to end it. Section 81.

C.—THE ARBITRATION (PUBLIC SERVICE) ACT 1911.

1. **General.**—The Arbitration (Public Service) Act was passed in 1911 for the purpose of bringing within the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-11, organisations of employees in the Public Service of the Commonwealth. An association of less than 100 employees in an industry in the Public Service of the Commonwealth may be registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-11 as an organisation if its membership comprises at least three-fifths of all the persons who are employees in that industry in the Public Service of the Commonwealth. Sections 1 to 4.

2. **Submission of Claims.**—An organisation of employees in the Public Service of the Commonwealth may submit to the Court by plaint, any claim relating to the salaries, wages, rates of pay, or terms or conditions of service or employment of members of the organisation, and the Court thereupon has cognisance of the claim as if it were an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-11. Section 5.

3. **Power of the Court.**—The Court has power to hear and determine any claim, to make awards, to fix and impose penalties to vary its orders and awards, to summon witnesses, and generally to give all such directions as it deems necessary. The Court may also refer any claim or matter arising out of the claim to a Judge of a State Court, or a Police Stipendiary or Special Magistrate of the Commonwealth or of a State, or to any other person authorised by the Governor-General, for hearing and determination or for investigation and report. Sections 6 and 7.

4. **Awards.**—No award, order, or direction of the Court under this Act can be appealed against. Every award, however, must be expressed not to come into operation until a future date, not earlier than the expiration of thirty days after the award has been laid before both Houses of Parliament. In the case of an award, which in the opinion of the President of the Court or of the Attorney-General, is not in accord with any law or regulation of the Commonwealth, a statement of the laws or regulations of the Commonwealth with which it is not in accord must be laid with the award before both Houses of Parliament. In such cases, if either House of Parliament within the specified time passes a resolution disapproving the award, the award shall not come into operation. With this exception, an award on the expiration of the specified time becomes effective. Sections 13 to 15.

D.—RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACTS DURING FIRST QUARTER, 1914.

The tabular statement on pages 60 to 65 furnishes particulars of proceedings under the Act of 1904 to 1911 during the first quarter of 1914. Since information is given in the footnotes as to the provisions of each section under which proceedings were taken, the statement is self-explanatory.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER COMMONWEALTH JANUARY TO

1.—APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO INSTITUTE

APPLICANTS.	DEFENDANT.
Three Members of the Australian Saddlery Trade Employees' Federation.	Hopkins Bros. & Odum Proprietary Limited.

* No proceeding for any contravention of this Section (viz. : No employer shall dismiss or injure any to the benefit of an industrial agreement or award) shall be instituted without the leave of the President or

2.—COMPULSORY CONFERENCES

PARTIES TO CONFERENCE.		PROCEDURE.
Employees.	Employers.	
Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.	Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and others.	Summoned by the President of the Court in the public interest.
Federated Artificial Manure Trade and Chemical Workers' Union of Australia.	Cuming, Smith & Co. Proprietary Ltd. and others.	Application made for conference by the Employees' Union was granted by the President, and summonses issued.
Musicians' Union of Australia.	J C. Williamson Ltd. and others.	Both parties made application for a conference, which was granted, and summonses issued.
Federated Millers' and Mill Employees' Association of Australasia.	The New South Wales Mill Owners' Defence Committee and others.	Application made by the Employees' Association for Conference was granted by the President, and summonses issued.

* The President may, whenever in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing or settling conference presided over by himself.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT,

MARCH, 1914.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 9 (2).*

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	RESULT.	SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS BEFORE POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Machine Belting, etc., Manufacture, Carlton.	Applications granted by President of the Court on 26th February, 1914.	Three cases heard together at Carlton on the 19th March, 1914. Defendants fined £2, with £2 15s. costs in each case.

employee by reason merely of the fact that the employee is an officer or member of an organisation entitled the Registrar.

UNDER SECTION 16 (a).*

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF DISPUTE.	DATE OF CONFERENCE.	RESULT.
Shipping Industry, Commonwealth.	Re Rates of Pay, Overtime, and Conditions of Employment as set out in Log of Wages, etc., issued by the Waterside Workers' Federation.	11th and 12th Feb., 1914, Melbourne.	Overtime not being worked at time conference was held. Dispute referred to Court in pursuance of Sec. 19 (d), and President agreed to arbitrate immediately if overtime work resumed. All Branches resumed overtime work, and hearing commenced on 20th February, 1914.
Artificial Manure, etc., Manufacture, Tasmania, S. Australia and Victoria.	Re Rates of Pay, Overtime, and General Conditions of Employment as set out in Log issued by the Union.	25th and 27th Feb., 1914, Melbourne.	Temporary agreement arrived at under which work to be carried on until Award can be made and dispute referred to Court in pursuance of Sec. 19 (d), on 27th February, 1914.
Theatrical, N.S.W., Victoria and Sth. Australia	Re Rates of Pay and Hours of Employment of Musicians engaged in the Theatrical Industry.	24th, 25th 27th Feb., 1914, Melbourne.	Several respondents made agreements for settlement of dispute, and J. C. Williamson Ltd. made temporary agreement with Union, under which work to be carried on until Award can be made and dispute referred to Court in pursuance of Sec. 19 (d), on the 27th Feb., 1914.
Flour Milling, N.S.W. Victoria, and South Australia.	Re Rates of Pay, Hours of Work, Conditions of Employment, and Preference to Unionists as set out in Log of Wages, etc., issued by the Employees' Association.	4th Mar, 1914, in Melb.	Referred to Court in pursuance of Sec. 19 (d), on 4th March, 1914.

an industrial dispute, summon any person to attend, at a time and place specified in the summons, at a

3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CERTIFIED BY

EMPLOYEES.	EMPLOYERS.
Waterside Workers' Federation.	Gilchrist, Watt & Sanderson and others who are Employers of wharf labour, but were not included in dispute referred to Court by President.
The Baking Trade Employees' Federation of Australasia.	G. McAlpin and other Master Bakers who were employers of Members of Employees' Federation, but were not included in dispute referred to Court by President.

* The Court shall have cognizance, for the purposes of prevention and settlement, of all industrial

4.—PLAINTS FILED UNDER

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.
Marine Cooks', Bakers' and Butchers' Association of Australasia.	Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and others.
The Commonwealth Postmasters' Association.	Public Service Commissioner of the Commonwealth and others.
Merchant Service Guild of Australasia.	Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and others.

* The Court shall have cognizance, for purposes of prevention and settlement, of all

5.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED TO

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.
Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.	Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and others.
Federated Artificial Manure Trade and Chemical Workers' Union of Australia.	Cuming, Smith & Co. Pty. Ltd., and others.
Musicians' Union of Australia.	J. C. Williamson Ltd. and others.
Federated Millers' and Mill Employees' Association of Australasia.	The New South Wales Mill Owners' Defence Committee and others.

* The Court shall have cognizance, for purposes of prevention and settlement, of all industrial disputes the President has thereupon referred to the Court.

6.—SPECIAL CASES STATED FOR THE OPINION OF**IN THE MATTER OF CLAIMANT.**

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.
Federated Felt Hatting Employees' Union of Australia.	Denton Hat Mills Limited and others.

* The President may, if he thinks fit, in any proceeding before the Court, at any stage, and upon such the proceeding which in his opinion is a question of law, and the High Court shall hear and determine the fit.

THE REGISTRAR UNDER SECTION 19 (a).*

DATE CERTIFIED.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF DISPUTE.
4th March, 1914.	Shipping Industry, Commonwealth.	Re Rates of Pay, Overtime, and Conditions of Employment as set out in "Log" of the Waterside Workers' Federation. To be heard at same time as dispute referred to Court by President.
9th March 1914.	Baking Industry Queens-land.	Re Hours of Work for the baking of bread. To be heard at same time as dispute referred to Court by President.

disputes which are certified to the Court by the Registrar as proper to be dealt with by it in the public interest.

SECTION 19 (b).*

DATE FILED.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
12th February, 1914.	Shipping, Commonwealth.	Re Wages, Overtime, Holidays, Terms, Classification and Conditions of Employment.
12th February, 1914.	Postal, etc., Service, Commonwealth.	Re Rates of Pay, Overtime, Hours, Sunday and Holidays, Transfer Expenses, Travelling Allowances, Quarters, etc.
5th March, 1914.	Shipping, Commonwealth.	Re Rates of Pay, Terms and Conditions of Employment of Masters and Officers.

industrial disputes which are submitted to the Court by an organisation by plaint.

COURT IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 19 (d).*

DATE REFERRED.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF DISPUTE.
13th February, 1914.	Shipping, Commonwealth.	Claim re Wages, Overtime, and Conditions of Employment of Waterside Workers.
27th February, 1914.	Artificial Manure, etc., Manufacture, Tasmania, Sth. Australia, and Vic.	Re Rates of Pay, Overtime, and General Conditions of Employment.
27th February, 1914.	Theatrical, N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia.	Re Rates of Pay and Terms of Employment of Musicians engaged in the Theatrical Industry.
4th March, 1914.	Flour Milling, N.S.W., Victoria and Sth. Australia.	Re Rates of Pay, Hours of Work, Conditions of Employment, and Preference to Unionists.

as to which the President has held a conference, and as to which no agreement has been reached, and which

THE HIGH COURT UNDER SECTION 31 (2) AND (3).*

INDUSTRY AFFECTED.	JUDGMENT DELIVERED.
Felt Hatting Manufacture.	Judgments were delivered on the 27th March, 1914, and the questions 1a to 5 stated for the opinion of the High Court were answered—1a and 5, Yes. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, not being answered.

terms as he thinks fit, state a case in writing for the opinion of the High Court, upon any question arising in question, and remit the case with its opinion to the President, and may make such order as to costs as it think

7.—APPLICATION FOR PENALTY FOR BREACH OF

APPLICANT.	DEFENDANT.
Victor Johnson.	Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Coy. Limited.

* The Court shall, as regards every industrial dispute of which it has cognizance, have power to fix thousand pounds, in the case of an organisation, or an employer not being a member of an organisation, bound in the case of members of an organisation of employers consisting of less than 100 members, the maximum amount to One thousand pounds.

8.—APPLICATION FOR THE CANCELLATION OF THE

APPLICANT.	NAME OF ORGANISATION.
Francis Joseph Murphy.	Victorian Coal Miners' Association.

* If it appears to the Court, on the application of any organisation or person interested, or of the registration of the organisation to be cancelled, and thereupon it shall be cancelled accordingly.

9.—APPLICATIONS TO THE HIGH COURT

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANTS.
The King.	The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the President thereof, and The Australian Builders' Labourers' Federation <i>ex parte</i> G. P. Jones and others.
The King.	The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and The Australian Builders' Labourers' Federation <i>ex parte</i> W. Cooper and Sons and others.

10.—CHANGE OF NAME OF AN ORGANISATION

NAME REGISTERED.

The Federated Candle, Soap, Soda and Starch Employees' Union of Australia.

11.—INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRY AFFECTED.	PARTIES.
Mining and Railway.	Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited.
Newspaper.	Australian Journalists' Association and Powell and Company Ltd.
Newspaper.	Australian Journalists Association and "Sunday Times" Publishing Company Limited.
Newspaper.	Australian Journalists' Association and Hocking and Co. Limited, "Kalgoorlie Miner."
Mining and Ore Treatment.	Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Sulphide Corporation Limited and others.

* Either filed under Part VI. of the Act (see p. 58 hereinbefore)

AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 38 (c).*

ACTION.	DATE OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Application for penalty for breach of an agreement between The Australian Tramway Employees' Association and the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited, certified in pursuance of Section 24 of the Act.	19th Feb., 1914., Melb.	Application refused. Agreement provided that disputes were to be dealt with by Board of Reference. Board of Reference had dealt with the matter and found that breach of agreement had not been committed.

minimum penalties for any breach or non-observance of any term of an order or award, not exceeding One by the order or award, or Ten pounds in the case of any individual member of an organisation: provided that penalty may be fixed at any sum not exceeding such sum as would, when multiplied by the number of members,

REGISTRATION OF AN ORGANISATION UNDER SECTION 60.*

REASONS FOR CANCELLATION.	DATES OF HEARING AND DECISION.	RESULT.
Membership restricted to persons employed in Victoria, and it was desired by members to form a new Association, the membership of which would embrace the employees in coal mines throughout Australia. The whole of the members of the Victorian Coal Miners' Association became members of the Australasian Coal Miners' Association, already registered under the Act.	23rd and 25th Feb., 1914. Melbourne.	Cancelled 25th Feb., 1914.

Registrar, that for any reasons the registration of an organisation ought to be cancelled, the Court shall order

FOR ORDER NISI FOR PROHIBITION.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	RESULT.
Order <i>Nisi</i> calling on President of the Court and the said Association to show cause why a Writ should not issue prohibiting further proceedings against the applicants in the matter of a Plaint No. 8, of 1912.	Order <i>Nisi</i> returnable on the 23rd March, 1914, at Sydney, was granted by the Chief Justice on the 22nd January, 1914, in Sydney, to the New South Wales respondents bound by the Award.
Order <i>Nisi</i> calling on the President of the Court and the said Association to show cause why a writ should not issue prohibiting further proceedings against the applicants in the matter of a Plaint, No. 9, of 1912.	Order <i>Nisi</i> returnable on the 16th Feb., 1914, at Hobart, was granted to the Tasmanian respondents bound by the Award by Mr. Justice Isaacs in Hobart, on 23rd Jan., 1914. Ordered to be heard in Sydney at Sittings commencing on the 15th April, 1914.

UNDER STATUTORY RULES 1913, No. 331, SEC., 17.

NAME CHANGED TO.	DATE OF CHANGE.
The Manufacturing Grocers' Employees' Federation and of Australia.	12th March, 1914.

AGREEMENTS*.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED.	PERIOD OF AGREEMENT.
Mount Lyell, Tasmania.	From 1st January, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.
Ballarat, Victoria.	From 22nd December, 1913, to 21st December, 1916 and thereafter until otherwise agreed, after three months notice.
Perth, Western Australia.	From 23rd January, 1914, to 23rd January, 1915.
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.	From 1st March, 1914, to 1st March, 1915.
Broken Hill, New South Wales.	From 17th March, 1914, to 30th June, 1915.

or certified and filed under Section 24 (see p. 56).

SECTION XII.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. General.—Particulars have been compiled regarding operations under the various Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour shewing the number of boards authorised and constituted, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force up to the 30th April, 1914. Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 1, pages 57 to 60.

The number of industrial boards in existence in New South Wales on the 30th April, 1914, was 208, while the total number of awards of Boards and of the Court in force on that date was 260. In Victoria there were at the same date 131 Wages Boards constituted affecting about 150,000 employees. The number of determinations in force was 129. All the Boards authorised, with the exception of three, had met for the purpose of fixing wages, hours, etc. The Court of Appeal in Victoria had heard twelve appeals from determinations of Wages Boards. In one case the decision was upheld; in ten cases decisions were reversed or amended; in one case the Board, unable to come to a determination, referred the matter to the Court, which exercised its power of fixing a proper wage where the average wage paid by employers did not afford a living wage. Of these decisions three were in force on the 30th April, 1914, the others having been superseded by amended determinations. The Court also heard an appeal for a modification of its determination with respect to a trade, and decided to modify such determination by reducing the working hours and increasing the wages in certain cases. The number of Wages Boards appointed in Queensland since the Acts came into force was, up to the 30th April, 1914, 92; the employees affected numbering upwards of 30,000. In 76 cases determinations were in force, but six had been varied on Appeal to the Industrial Court. Under the Industrial Peace Act 1912, all Boards established continued in existence, and their determinations were recognised. In South Australia there were, at the end of April, 1914, 56 trades under Boards, covering about 25,000 employees. Fifty-four determinations were in force, including six made by the Industrial Court, in lieu of Wages Boards, on the Minister for Industry reporting the inability to appoint Boards as authorised, or the failure of the constituted Boards to discharge the duties required under their appointment. In Western Australia awards have been made for 36 Industrial Unions, but only 18 remained in force on the 30th April, 1914, owing to the fact that 19 awards had expired between 4th December, 1912, and the 30th April, 1914, and had not been reviewed by the Court at the latter date.

The Wages Board system was inaugurated in Tasmania in 1911. Up to 30th April, 1914, resolutions authorising the appointment of 23 Boards had been carried in Parliament, and 19 Boards had made determinations, two remained to be constituted, while the other two had commenced work, but had not issued their determinations. The number of Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court Awards in force on the 30th April, 1914, was 17.

2. Boards Authorised, and Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force, 30th April, 1914.—The following tabular statement gives particulars of operations under the various Acts up to the end of April, 1914:—

Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force, 30th April, 1914.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
1. Boards Authorised, Constituted, and in Force—								
Number of Boards authorised ... ..	...	217*	137	92	56	...	23	525
" " constituted ... ..	...	224*	132	81	51	...	21	509
" " dissolved or superseded† ... ..	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	17
" " in existence ... ..	...	208*	131	81	51	...	21	492
2. Boards Constituted which have made Awards or Determinations—								
Number of Boards which had made or varied awards or determinations ... ..	...	147	127	81	48	...	19	422
" " which had not made any award or determination ... ..	...	61	4	...	3	...	2	70
3. Number of Awards and Determinations in Force‡	17	260	129	76	54	18	21	575
4. Scope of State Awards and Determinations:—								
Number applying to the whole State ... ..	...	23	6	2	...	...	15	46
" " Metropolitan area only ... ..	...	68	...	26	54	13	1	162
" " Metropolitan and Country towns ... ..	...	44	109	4	...	1	5	163
" " Country areas ... ..	...	125	14	44	...	4	...	187
5. Number of Commonwealth Awards in Force in each State ... ..	...	10	14	12	13	6	10	...
6. Industrial Agreements in Force	233	71	...	5	13	93	...	415
7. Number of Commonwealth Agreements in Force in each State ... ..	...	109	108	45	39	33	39	...

* Excluding Special Demarcation Boards. † Boards constituted and subsequently dissolved or superseded. In New South Wales 16 Boards were dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings. In Victoria one Board was superseded by three Boards. ‡ In addition, 12 awards and determinations had been made, but had not come into operation on the 30th April 1914. Of that number 7 were in Victoria, 4 in Queensland and 1 in South Australia. The figures are exclusive of awards and determinations which had expired by effluxion of time, and had not been renewed on the 30th April, 1914.

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The total number of Boards authorised up to the 30th April, 1914, in the five States in which the Board system is in force was 525, the total number constituted being 509, of which 17 had been dissolved or superseded. The number of Boards in existence at that date was accordingly 492, of which 422 had either made original awards or determinations or varied existing awards or determinations, and 70 had not made any award or determination. The difference between the number of Boards in existence and the

number which had made awards or determinations, is accounted for mainly by the fact that in New South Wales a number of Boards constituted under the Act of 1912 had not made awards, owing to existing awards, made under the Act of 1908, being still in force. This is shewn in the following line (Number of Awards and Determinations in force) in which it may be seen that the total number in force (including awards made by the Commonwealth and Western Australian Arbitration Courts) was 575. In New South Wales, the number of awards in force includes 90 awards under the Act of 1908. This leaves 170 awards in force made by 147 Boards under the new Act. In explanation of the fact that the number of awards in force in this State under the new Act exceeds the number of Boards in existence, it may be mentioned that several of the Boards have made separate awards for different districts and branches of industry.

Of the total number of awards and determinations in force on the 30th April, 1914, 87 were the result of awards made by Industrial Courts (either in original or appellate jurisdiction), in addition to the 17 Commonwealth and 18 Western Australian awards.

The following four lines in the table shew the territorial scope of the State awards and determinations in force at the end of April, 1914. It will be seen that 46 apply to the whole of a State, 162 to one of the metropolitan areas, 163 to metropolitan and country towns, while the remaining 187 apply to country areas only.

Of the Commonwealth awards there are four in connection with the shipping industry and the award affecting postal electricians, which apply to each of the six States. There are four awards which apply to five States, two which apply to four States, one to three States, and two to two States.

The total number of industrial agreements in force (including agreements under section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and under section 7 of the Queensland Industrial Peace Act) was 415. The last line of the table shews the number of Commonwealth agreements operating in each State. The total number of awards, determinations and agreements in force under the various Acts at the end of April, 1914, was 990, comprising 575 awards and determinations and 415 agreements.

The total number of individual awards and determinations which came into force since 1913 was 74 (71 State and 3 Commonwealth). The number of industrial agreements registered* during the same term was 34 (25 State and 9 Commonwealth), making a total for the Commonwealth of 108 awards, determinations and agreements, affecting wages, hours, or other conditions.

* Including agreements under section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and under section 7 of the Queensland Industrial Peace Act 1912.

SECTION XIII.—REPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.*

(A)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **Sydney.**—From the reports received it appears that conditions in the labour market during the first three months of 1914 were not so good as in the preceding quarter, the percentage of unemployed throughout the State having increased from 4.5 to 6.4 per cent. The reason for this increase is partly owing to the completion of harvesting operations, and the consequent discharge of a number of workers. Contrary to the experience of other industries, the "wood and furniture" and "miscellaneous manufacturing" industries show a decrease in the percentage of members unemployed. The industries in which unemployment has increased are the Clothing trade, Manufacture and Distribution of Food, Drink, &c., Transport and Communication, and Mining. It is reported that in the timber industry the supply of available labour, particularly for sleeper-cutters, has not been equal to the demand, and that in the iron trades, boilermakers and blacksmiths have been in demand, some difficulty being experienced early in the quarter in securing a sufficiency of this class of labour. In other branches, though no difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies, there were few unemployed. The dispute which occurred among the ironworkers during February and March indirectly threw a considerable number of men in other trades out of work. In the industries concerned with the preparation and distribution of articles of food and drink, it is reported that conditions have been far from satisfactory, and that there has been a considerable increase in unemployment. The dispute in the meat industry adversely affected many employed in allied trades. This dispute commenced on the 9th February, and was settled on the 5th March. It is stated that the quarter immediately following the Christmas holidays is generally one of the worst periods of the year for those engaged in the manufacture of wearing apparel. The quarter under review proved apparently to be no exception to the general rule, as all branches reported a considerable surplus of available labour. The bespoke boot trade, order tailoring, and ready-made clothing trades all reported substantial increases in the number of unemployed, when compared with the preceding quarter. It is reported that conditions in the printing and bookbinding trades are bad, and that there has been a considerable diminution in the number employed in the Government Printing Office. It is also alleged that there has been a considerable amount of migration of workers in these trades, from abroad and other States. In other manufacturing industries conditions are reported to have been fairly satisfactory, with a decrease in the percentage of unemployment. The Building trades, with perhaps the exception of bricklayers, are all reported to be active, with few unemployed. The supply of bridge carpenters, floor-layers, stonemasons, slaters, and tilers is said to have been insufficient to meet the demand. In those callings connected with transport and communication, conditions are reported to have been unfavourable. It is stated that the waterside workers' dispute, though of comparatively short duration, had the effect of seriously interfering, not only with shipping, but also with carting and railway transportation, with the result that there was an increase in the percentage unemployed. A considerable amount of surplus labour among seamen and firemen is alleged to have resulted from the operations of recent regulations made by the English Board of Trade. These regulations provide that ships leaving the United Kingdom carrying passengers must have a crew proportionate to the number of passengers. This is said to have had the effect of bringing to these shores many men as part of the crews on board immigrant ships, whose services have not been required on the "home" passages, when

* Compiled from revised reports of agents and correspondents supplemented by other sources of information. See also Note at foot of page 5.

but few passengers are carried. It is said that in consequence of this considerable numbers are discharged in Sydney, and thus tend to overstock the local market.

The outlook is reported to be generally good for all branches of skilled labour, but the supply of unskilled labour is in excess of the demand. The report of the State Labour Branch shows that new and renewed applications for employment increased from 655 during January to 909 during March, while the number of men engaged on Government day labour increased from 7471 in January to 8256 in March. The activities of the Labour Depot are to be increased by the addition of a dairy, for the purpose of supplying Government institutions with milk. It is reported also that a large bakery has been purchased by the State Government, and that henceforth all bread required by the various Government institutions will be supplied from this source. A Labour Bureau for women workers has also been established.

It is stated that the Federated Enginedrivers and Firemen's Association has issued fifty-two summonses for alleged breaches of the Federal award obtained in November last. The respondents include well-known firms in this and other States. The manager of a large restaurant was proceeded against for a breach of award. The industrial inspector gave evidence that 5s. per week had been deducted from the wages of waiters to make up for breakages. The magistrate found the case proved, and imposed a fine of £5 and costs. The State Attorney-General stated in the Legislative Assembly that the following fines had been imposed for breaches of industrial awards:—Employers: 1911, £607 5s.; 1912, £1104; 1913, £1268 12s. 6d. Employees: 1911, £11 12s. 6d.; 1912, £42 14s. 6d.; 1913, £38 4s. The number of the prosecutions resulting in the imposition of fines were: Against employers: 1911, 356; 1912, 634; 1913, 990. Against employees: 1911, 24; 1912, 47; 1913, 90.

Several large fires have occurred during the quarter under review. The most disastrous of these were the destruction of Snow's drapery establishment, the damage to which is estimated at £45,000, and the destruction of the State timber yards and joinery works, the estimated damage to which was £50,000.

Conferences of the following bodies have been held in Sydney during the quarter:—Railway Workers and General Labourers, Australian Workers' Union and the New South Wales District Branch of the Federated Enginedrivers' Association of Australia.

The Education Department has invited and obtained the co-operation of associations representing employers and employees in a number of trades, with the object of forming advisory committees to visit the Trades Schools regularly and advise the Department as to the suitability of the course of instruction, appliances used, &c. The Director of the Workers' Educational Association has arrived from England and has assumed the duties of his position. Already several tutorial classes have been formed, and the movement promises well for the future.

The inquiry into the cost of living and the living wage (by Mr. Justice Heydon), to which reference was made in previous issues of this Bulletin, closed in November last, and the conclusions arrived at by His Honour were embraced in a judgment delivered in February.

2. Newcastle.—The improvement which occurred in the labour market during the last quarter of 1913 has continued throughout the quarter under review. It is reported that all branches of industry are active, and that the district is enjoying a spell of prosperity. The building trades are reported to continue exceptionally busy. In the iron trade some difficulty is said to have been experienced in securing sufficient labour to meet the existing demand, and high wages are being offered, particularly for boilermakers. In the coal-mining industry, conditions continue good, though it is stated that some delay has occurred owing to insufficiency of rolling stock. The reports from all other branches of industry indicate that conditions are good, with little unemployment.

3. **Broken Hill.**—It is stated that the condition of the labour market continues to be unsatisfactory, and the supply of labour in excess of the demand. Some improvement, however, is reported in the building trades, the number unemployed being less than for some considerable time past. It is alleged that mining operations continue to be interrupted through the frequent failure of the water supply, owing, it is said, to the condition of the main pipe being such that it will not stand the normal pressure. The Umerumberka water supply scheme is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is hoped that its completion in the near future will do much to relieve the unsatisfactory situation at present obtaining. The Gas Company is laying new mains to outlying districts, and this is providing work for a number of unskilled labourers.

(B)—VICTORIA.

1. **Melbourne.**—The improvement in general labour conditions which took place in September last is reported to have continued throughout the quarter under review. Though the completion of harvesting and shearing operations caused an influx of labour into the metropolis, there has been no increase in the total percentage of unemployed since the preceding quarter. It is said that the commencement of work in connection with the conversion of the suburban railway system from steam to electricity, and the construction works (on new lines) generally absorbed the available supply of unskilled labour. It is reported that 2500 men are now engaged on railway construction works, and that it is probable that that number will be retained for some considerable time. In addition to the lines already in course of construction, new lines have been authorised, and will shortly be commenced from Linton to Skipton, and from Hamilton to Cavendish. Other lines which were authorised last session are:—From Cavendish to Tolondo, and Neerim South to Tooronga River. Steps are being taken to push forward with the necessary preliminaries, so that work may be commenced as early as possible. The survey of the route from Bruthen to Omeo, via Timbarra, is being expedited. The timber and iron industries are reported to be active, with the exception of the agricultural implement branch. Usually at this period of the year this branch is busy, but the outlook at present is stated to be unpromising. Various reasons are given for the falling-off in trade. Summarised, they are:—(a) The failure of the tariff to adequately protect the Australian manufactured article, (b) the small demand from the Argentine, (c) the increase in freights on interstate boats, and (d) the effect of the rural workers' log. With regard to the increase of freights, it is pointed out that the cost of sending a harvester to Adelaide or Sydney has risen 33 per cent., while the increase to Western Australia is said to be fully 50 per cent. It is also stated that it is cheaper to send a machine from Melbourne to the Argentine, via Germany or Great Britain, than from Melbourne to Western Australia. The activity in the Building trades continues, and there are few unemployed in any branch. Manufacturing industries, with the exception of the glass bottle and the straw hat branches, are reported to be busy. The quarter under review has been comparatively free from dislocations of industry through disputes. The threatened trouble among the wharf labourers was fortunately of short duration. Disputes of a minor character have taken place at the Metropolitan Gas Company's meter works and the Harbour Trust engineering works, while the moulders' dispute at the Sunshine Harvester Works still continues. Particulars of these disputes will be found in Section VI. hereof. The Federated Clothing Trades Union held their annual conference in Melbourne during March.

A decision of considerable importance to trade unions has been given by the High Court. In the amended Arbitration Act a clause was inserted specifying that the High Court could not issue a prohibition order or a mandamus against an award of the Arbitration Court. On an appeal by the different Tramway Trusts of the Commonwealth the High Court ruled that

this clause was ultra vires. The decision declares that an award of the Arbitration Court will have to stand in abeyance if the High Court so decides.

Some trouble has occurred at the Jumbunna Coal Mine, owing to the refusal of the management to make up the wages of piece workers when under the minimum rate in the award. The employees contend that if the piecework rate is too low to enable the average worker to earn an amount equal to the minimum rate prescribed, then the employer should increase the earnings up to the minimum rate. This the management refused to do, with the result that a dispute occurred, particulars of which may be found in Section VI. hereof.

2. **Ballarat.**—The improvement in the general condition of the labour market which took place towards the end of the year 1913 was not maintained during the quarter under review, and the number of unemployed has increased. It is said that many men were attracted to the district by reports of work in connection with the Moorabool water scheme, and that during February hundreds of men were camped in the locality waiting for work to be commenced, but that at the end of the quarter only about forty men had been engaged. It is reported that the gold-mining industry has been depressed throughout the quarter under review, and that there are a number of men unable to secure employment. The building trades are said to have been normal. Work has been commenced on the construction of the Railway Workshops at Ballarat North, Parliament having voted £45,000 to be spent in the construction of these workshops. The annual conference of the Federated Mining Employees' Association was held at Daylesford in February. A strong protest was made against the practice of paying miners by cheques in country districts, and it was resolved to make an endeavour to secure payment of wages fortnightly in cash. A new ham and bacon curing factory is to be built, at a cost of £10,000, on the site of the building recently destroyed by fire.

3. **Bendigo.**—The condition of the labour market was reported to be fairly good at the beginning of the year, but towards the end of the quarter the outlook for the winter was said to be discouraging. The activity in the building trades has slackened, owing to the completion of many of the buildings, and a surplus of labour is reported in almost all branches. The iron trades are said to be quiet, few new orders having been received during the quarter. Consequent on the decreased demand in the building trades, those engaged in brick and tile making have not been kept fully employed. In the butchering and baking trades all available labour was absorbed. In the mining industry conditions have not been so good during the quarter under review as during the preceding three months. It is said that some mines which for a considerable time have been unable to secure payable ore have finally closed down. On the other hand, some of the mines are showing increased yields, and the prospects are stated to be brighter than for several years past.

4. **Geelong.**—The buoyant condition of the labour market reported at the end of 1913 continued during the first two months of 1914, but during March there was a falling-off. The end of the harvesting and wool seasons probably accounted for the increase in the number of unemployed in this district. There has been a decrease in the amount of building operations, and a number of tradesmen are unemployed. The work of regrading the railway lines in the district, and the making of a new subway for vehicular traffic is providing employment for a considerable amount of unskilled labour. In the manufacturing industries the quarter closed with conditions less favourable than at the beginning of the year. While the woollen, timber, cement, and jam industries were active, a considerable amount of unemployment was reported amongst those engaged in the chaff and fodder, pipe-making, rope-making, and iron industries. The dispute between the contractor and the men engaged on the sewerage works still continues, and some dislocation took place as the result of the refusal of the wharf labourers to work overtime. The latter trouble was, however, speedily ended. With these exceptions, relations between employers and employees continue to be satisfactory.

(C)—QUEENSLAND.

1. **Brisbane.**—It is stated that the increased activity of the labour market towards the end of the year 1913 was not maintained during the quarter under review, and that there was an increase in the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions. The increase was greatest in the timber industry, among those engaged in the preparation and distribution of food, and in the clothing trades. In the case of the timber industry it is said that the continued wet weather throughout the State made it impracticable for the work of getting and cutting the logs to be continued, consequently not only was there unemployment in the country districts, but much time was lost in the metropolitan timber yards and sawmills. In the meat industry there is said to have been a scarcity of cattle, necessitating the early closing of many of the meat works. In the clothing trades seasonal quietness and the continued hot weather is said to have delayed orders for autumn and winter supplies. Contrary to the experience in the above industries, conditions have been satisfactory in the building trades, iron trades, and manufacturing generally. In the iron trades it is said that orders have been insufficient to keep all those engaged fully employed, but that generally employers have kept the works going for stock. The annual conference of the Australian Meat Industry Employees was held during January. A ballot is being taken among the timber workers on the question of amalgamation with the Australian Workers' Union. A secret ballot of the bank clerks on the question of the formation of an Industrial Board for their calling resulted in a majority against that step being taken.

It is estimated that during the sugar season, which has just closed, fully 40,000 employees were engaged in that industry—30,000 on the fields and 10,000 in the mills.

2. **Townsville.**—The condition of the labour market in this district is reported to have been unsatisfactory during the quarter under review. The completion of sugar cane cutting and a general depression is said to have caused an increase in unemployment, particularly among unskilled workers. It is stated that the building trades are active, while railway construction is in progress on the Townsville to Ingham, Sarina to Kelvin Grove, Cloncurry to Mt. Cuthbert, and Malbon to Wee Macgregor. The Government has sanctioned the construction of a line 10 miles in length from Duchess to Wills River, and the work will, it is expected, be commenced shortly. A matter which, it is stated, will seriously affect the workers in this district is the decision of the Chillagoe Company to discontinue the purchase of lead ore, and to shut down the copper smelters. This decision is said to have been arrived at as a result of the slow progress made with the Mount Mulligan railway, and also as a result of the refusal of the Government to render financial assistance to the company. It is said that the Chillagoe Company has been carrying on work at a loss, owing to high cost of fuel, but that the advance asked for from the Government would have enabled it to continue until the Mount Mulligan coal supply is available. It is reported that fully 500 men have been dismissed, and that others will be discharged in the near future. Several of the copper mines in the Cloncurry district closed down in March pending the result of a conference to be held in April between the mine managers and the Australian Workers' Union.

3. **Bundaberg.**—It is stated that the labour market in this district has been overstocked during the quarter under review, owing to the fact that the dry weather experienced at the beginning of the year delayed the commencement of ploughing and sowing. The rains which fell during March, however, will, in addition to benefiting the ground, enable many men to be employed on its cultivation. It is stated that the building trades were fairly busy during the quarter, and that the mining industry was active. The closing of the Mt. Perry mine, however, resulted in over 300 men being thrown out of employment, and the position is all the more acute since it is alleged that wages have not been paid since November last. It is said that the company

which owns the mine, as well as practically the whole of the township, is bankrupt, and that a receiver is to be appointed. A large number of men are engaged in railway construction on the Mary Valley to Kingaroy line. The iron and clothing trades and the sugar-refining works are all reported to have been busy.

(D)—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. **Adelaide.**—It is stated that a decided improvement has taken place in the condition of the labour market since the end of 1913, and at the end of the quarter under review the number of unemployed was reported to be considerably less than at any time during the preceding twelve months. It is stated that the easier tone of the money market has caused increased activity in most branches of industry, and that this was most marked in the building trades, railway construction works, and the railway rolling stock factories. All branches of the building trade have shared in the increased activity. The Government is calling tenders for the erection of station buildings at Adelaide, and for construction work which has been authorised for some considerable time, but held back owing to financial stringency. The furniture, boot and clothing trades, and engineering and ironworks, are sharing in the improved conditions. In the country the dry weather experienced in the early part of the quarter is said to have caused unemployment amongst agricultural labourers, as the ground was not in a condition to permit of the necessary cultivation being undertaken. The reports received as to the condition of the mining industry are generally unfavourable, particularly in the Moonta and Port Pirie districts.

(E)—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. **Perth.**—It is reported that the improvement noted in the labour market for the closing quarter of 1913 was not maintained during the quarter under review. All classes of industry, with the exception of the building trades, show a considerable falling-off in employment, and the number of unemployed is greater than for any quarter during the year 1913. It is said that the completion of the sewerage works, and of the orders in hand for railway rolling stock, has thrown a large number of men on the labour market. The completion of several railway lines in the country, and the consequent influx of the men into the metropolis, is also said to have helped to flood the market with unemployed labour. The building trade continues active, the erection of workmen's dwellings having provided employment for all branches in this industry. The Plumbers' Union has secured direct representation on the Plumbers' Examination Board as a result of continued agitation. Some trouble arose in the railway goods sheds as to the regulation of working hours, which was temporarily settled, but it is said that there is still dissatisfaction among the employees. One of the principal laundries dismissed all its employees over the age of 21 when the new award for laundry employees came into force. The reason given was, that owing to the increased wages they were unable to compete with laundries under the management of charitable institutions. As a result of negotiations a schedule of prices to be charged by all laundries was fixed, and the employees were reinstated. Conferences of the Federated Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Union, and of the State Timber Workers' Union were held during March. It is alleged that the congested state of the business before the Arbitration Court continues, and that the cases already filed will keep the court fully occupied for the remainder of the year. The Metropolitan Council of the Western Australian division of the Australian Labour Federations has appointed a committee to report on desired amendments to the Arbitration Act, in view of the declared intention of the Government to introduce an amending law. It is said that the Council desires an amendment of the provision which requires the president of the court to be a judge of the Supreme Court. The State Executive and the Metropolitan Council of the Australian Labour Federation,

as well as a large number of individual unions, have affiliated with the Workers' Educational Association, and the inaugural meeting was held on the 25th April.

2. **Kalgoorlie.**—It is reported that the conditions of the labour market on the goldfields was unsatisfactory, and that there has been an increase in the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions. Several of the mines are reported to have closed down owing to the poor returns obtained, while several others have temporarily closed down pending the installation of new treatment plants. A fire at the Ivanhoe gold mine was the cause of about 400 men being thrown out of work. A strike on the transcontinental railway involving approximately 300 men took place in March, and was unsettled at the close of the quarter. It is said that a number of the men involved have left the district and obtained work elsewhere. The timekeepers engaged on the line have received an advance in wages. Trouble is threatened in the mining industry as a result of the resolution adopted by the Miners' Union that on and after the 1st of May no member of the union shall work with a non-unionist.

(F)—TASMANIA.

1. **Hobart.**—The condition of the labour market for the quarter under review has shewn a slight improvement on that obtaining during the preceding quarter. Though the improvement is not general throughout all industries, in the aggregate it has resulted in a decrease in the number unemployed. The jam season has been in full swing, and all available labour suitable for this industry has been fully employed. Carters and wharf labourers have also benefited by the shipment of fruit, and work on the wharves has been plentiful. The engineering trades, coach and motor body building trades, and general labourers have all experienced a period of satisfactory conditions. It is stated that the completion of several large contracts in the building trade has resulted in an increase in unemployment, specially among carpenters, bricklayers, and masons. Work has been suspended on the construction of the Ridgway reservoir, and it is said that the City Council will probably complete the undertaking by day labour.

2. **Launceston.**—The condition of the labour market during the quarter under review is said to have been satisfactory. The increase in building operations in the suburbs to which the tramways have been and are being extended is providing employment for all classes of building trade employees, while the tramways extensions are said to have absorbed all the available unskilled labour. The fruit season has been in full swing, and though it is expected that the yield will not be so large as last year, the fruit is of good quality, and growers are selling at high prices. Mining on the old Lefroy field continues to extend, and is proving remunerative. Hotels, shops, and dwellings which have been vacant for years are being renovated and occupied by the arrivals consequent on the revival of mining in this district. On the other hand, it is stated that the Tasmanian Gold Mining Company will probably close their mine at Beaconsfield, and as this town is almost entirely dependent upon the mine, if this happens it will prove disastrous for the locality.

SECTION XIV.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX IN AUSTRALIA.

(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports received each quarter from Departments and Bureaux in the Commonwealth specially affecting labour and industrial matters).

A.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **New South Wales Industrial Gazette**, January, February, March, 1914. (Sydney, Government Printer.) In addition to the usual records of proceedings, the January number contains the concluding section of the final report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration, also reprints of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1901, and of the Industrial Disputes Act 1908. In the February number is published a "Calendar of Industrial Dislocations," which gives a comprehensive review of Industrial Disputes which occurred in New South Wales from the 1st July, 1907, to the 31st December, 1913. In the March number an account is given of the Village Settlements, created under the Labour Settlements Acts of 1893 and 1902, the object of which was the solution of the problem, "What is to be done with the unemployed?" The texts of the Acts and Regulations thereunder are given, as well as a report of the working and financial condition of the various settlements. In this number the judgment of Mr. Justice Heydon re Cost of Living and Living Wage is also given.

2. **Sectional Reports of the Royal Commission of Inquiry as to Food Supplies and Prices** on the Supply and Distribution of—(a) Fruit and Vegetables; (b) Milk; (c) Bread. Interim Report on the Supply and Distribution of Meat. (Sydney, Government Printer.) These reports contain the whole of the evidence given before the Commission, as well as information regarding production and sources of supply, inspection, handling, transport, distribution, and prices of the various commodities. The findings and recommendations of the Commissioner are also given. With regard to fruit and vegetables, it is recommended that a "market authority" be appointed which shall have a monopoly of conducting markets in the metropolitan and suburban areas, also that co-operative distributing agencies for fruit be encouraged and assisted by the Government. With regard to milk, it is recommended, inter alia, that the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act be vested in the central authority, that the Act itself be amended, and that a scheme for co-operative distribution be formulated by the "market authority." It is also suggested that the same authority be given power to regulate the distribution of bread. Recommendations are also made with regard to the carriage, marketing, slaughtering, and inspection of meat.

SECTION XV.—IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour, received each quarter from other countries).

A.—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **Board of Trade Labour Gazette**, December 1913; January, February, March, 1914. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
2. **Standard Time Rates of Wages** in the United Kingdom at the 1st October, 1913. Cd. 7194. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
3. **Report on Profit-sharing and Co-partnership Abroad**. Cd. 7283. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
4. **Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery**. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
5. **Report of the Departmental Committee of Inquiry** as to whether certain diseases can be properly included in the third schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906. Cd. 6956. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
6. **Railway Conciliation Scheme. Statement of Settlements regarding Rates of Labour, &c.** Cd. 7037. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
7. **Bulletin of the International Labour Office**, Vol. VIII. Nos. 6, 7, 8, Vol. IX. Nos. 1, 2. (London, The Pioneer Press.)
8. **The World's Labour Laws**, November, 1913. (London, The Pioneer Press.) Contains a report on the Berne Conference of the International Association for Labour Legislation.
9. **The State as Householder and Landlord**. (London, published by the Department of Social Economics of the London Municipal Society.)
10. **The Rise in the Cost of Living**. (London, published by the Department of Social Economics of the London Municipal Society.)
11. **Rational Hours of Work**. A. H. Crosfield. (Reprinted from the "Manchester Guardian.")

B.—CANADA.

1. **The Labour Gazette**, December 1913; January, February, March, 1914. (Ottawa, Government Printer.)
2. **Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada**, from 1901 to 1912. (Ottawa, Government Printer.)

C.—NEW ZEALAND.

1. **Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act**. Vol. XIV., Parts 8 to 11, Awards Nos. 2880 to 2973. (Wellington, Government Printer.)
2. **Journal of the Department of Labour**, Nos. 250 to 253. (Wellington, Government Printer.)

D.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. **Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletins**. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)
 - (a) **Retail Prices and Cost of Living Series**. No. 9, Wheat and Flour Prices from Farmer to Consumer; No. 12, Retail Prices, 1890 to October, 1913.
 - (b) **Wages and Hours of Labour Series**. No. 4, Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot, Shoe, Hosiery, and Knit Goods Industries, 1890 to 1912. No. 5, Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cigar and Clothing Industries, 1911 and 1912.

(c) **Women in Industry Series.** No. 3, Employment of Women in Power Laundries in Milwaukee.

(d) **Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series.** No. 2, Hygiene of the Painters' Trade; No. 3, Dangers to workers from dust and fumes and methods of protection.

(e) **Labour Laws of the United States Series.** No. 1, Labour Legislation of 1912.

(f) **Conciliation and Arbitration Series.** No. 3, Michigan Copper District Strike.

2. **Proceedings** of the twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, and the twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the International Association of Labour Commissioners. (Chicago.)

3. **California.** Labour Laws of California. (Sacramento, State Printers.)

4. **Colorado.** Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. (Denver, State Printer.)

5. **Illinois.** (a) Sixth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics; (b) Labour Laws of the State of Illinois. (Springfield, State Printers.)

6. **Massachusetts.** (a) Forty-third and forty-fourth Reports on the Statistics of Labour; (b) Twenty-third and twenty-fourth Quarterly Reports on Unemployment; (c) Seventh Annual Report on the State Free Employment Offices, 1913; (d) Statistical Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; (e) Homesteads for Working Men (Labour Bulletin, No. 88); (f) A Directory of Massachusetts Manufactures, 1913; (g) The Workmen's Compensation Act. (Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Co.)

6. **Missouri.** Labour, Industrial and Statistical Laws of Missouri. (Jefferson City, The Hugh Stephens Printing Co.)

7. **Nebraska.** Bulletin No. 27 of the State Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics. (Lincoln, Woodruff Bank Note Co.)

8. **New York.** (a) Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1912; (b) Idleness of Organised Wage-earners on 30th September, 1913; (c) Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Nos. 58 and 59; (d) The Workers' Compensation Law of New York State, 1913; (e) Labour Laws of New York State, 1913. (Albany, J. B. Lyons Co.)

9. **North Carolina.** Twenty-seventh Report of the Department of Labour and Printing. (Raleigh, E. M. Uzzelland Co.)

10. **Oregon.** (a) Fifth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics; (b) Digest of the Labour Laws of Oregon. (Salem, State Printer.)

11. **Philippine Islands.** Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour. (Manila, Bureau of Printing.)

12. **Porto Rico.** (a) Bulletin of Bureau of Labour, Nos. 1 and 2; (b) Special Report of the Bureau of Labour to the Legislature of Porto Rico; (c) Second Annual Communication of the Bureau of Labour to the Legislative Assembly. (San Juan, Bureau of Supplies, Printing and Transportation.)

13. **Virginia.** Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics. (Richmond, Government Printer.)

14. **Washington.** (a) Eighth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Olympia, C. L. Boardman); (b) Labour Laws of the State of Washington (Olympia, F. M. Lamborn).

15. **West Virginia.** Eleventh Report of the Bureau of Labour. (Charleston, Union Publishing Co.)

E.—FRANCE.

1. **Bulletin of the Minister of Labour**, December, 1913; January, February, 1914. (Paris, Berger-Levrault.)

2. **Inquiry into and Report on the Reduction of Working Hours on Saturdays.** (Paris, Government Printer.)

3. **Report of the Commission on the Age of Admission of Workers in Hotels, &c.** (Paris, Government Printer.)

4. **Bulletin of General Statistics**, January, 1914. (Paris, F. Alcan.)
5. **Bulletin of Social Insurance**, Nos. 7 and 8, 1913, No. 1, 1914. (Paris, published by the International Permanent Committee on Social Insurance.)
6. **Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment**, Vol. III. No. 4, Vol. IV. No. 1. (Paris, published by the Association.)

F.—GERMANY.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department**, December, 1913; January to March, 1914. (Berlin, C. Heymann.)
2. **Insurance Journal**, January, March, 1914. (Berlin, E. S. Mittler and Son.)
3. **Social Culture**, No. 12, 1913; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1914. (M. Gladbach, Volksvereinsverslag.)
4. **Monthly Journal of Workmen's Insurance**, December, 1913; January, February, 1914. (Berlin, Behrend and Co.)
5. **Collective Agreements in Germany at the end of 1912**. (Berlin, C. Heymann.)
6. **International News Letter**, Vol. II., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8. (Berlin, published by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.)
7. **Bulletin of the International Union of Woodworkers**, Nos. 1 and 2, 1914. (Berlin, published by the Union.)
8. **International Metalworkers' Review**, January, February, 1914. (Stuttgart, A. Schlicke.)
9. **Report of the International Federation of Trades Unions, 1912-13**. (Berlin, published by the Federation.)
10. **International Trade Union Directory**. (Berlin, C. Legien.)
11. **Conditions of Labour in the Brush Industry, 1912**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)
12. **Hours of Labour and Wages in the Joinery Industry, 1911**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)
13. **The International Relations of German Employers', Employees' and Workers' Associations**. (Berlin, C. Heymann.)
14. **The Associations of Employers, Employees and Workers in the year 1912**. (Berlin, C. Heymann.)
15. **The International Transport Workers' Federation, H. Jochade**. (Berlin, published by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.)
16. **Conditions of Labour in the Woodware Industry**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)
17. **Report of the Conference of Vulcanite Turners held at Berlin**. (Berlin, published by the Woodworkers' Union.)

G.—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1. **Social Review (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department)**, December, 1913; January, February, 1914. (Vienna, A. Holder.)
2. **Overtime in Factories in 1912**. (Vienna, Government Printer.)
3. **Labour Exchanges in Austria in 1912**. (Vienna, A. Holder.)
4. **Strikes and Lockouts in Austria in 1912**. (Vienna, A. Holder.)
5. **Insurance Matters in 1912**, Dr. M. Leimdörfer. (Vienna, J. Eberle and Co.)

H.—BELGIUM.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department**, Nos. 22 to 24, 1913; Nos. 1 to 4, 1914. (Brussels, E. Daem.)

I.—BULGARIA.

1. **Inquiry into Industries encouraged by the State in 1909.** (Sophia, Government Printer.)

J.—FINLAND.

1. **Journal of Labour Statistics**, No. 6, 1913. (Helsingfors, Government Printer.)

K.—HOLLAND.

1. **Monthly Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics**, November, December, 1913; January, February, 1914. (La Hague, Gebr., Belinfante.)
2. **Statistics of Infringements of the Factory Acts in 1912.** (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)
3. **Review of Trade Unionism at 1st January, 1913.** (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

L.—ITALY.

1. **Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, October to December, 1913. (Rome.)
2. **Semi-monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, No. 18, 1913, to No. 6, 1914. (Rome.)
3. **Acts of the Higher Council of Labour**, February, 1913. (Rome, G. Bertero and Co.)

M.—NORWAY.

1. **Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Matters, Trade, Industry and Fisheries**, Nos. 1 and 2, 1913. (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)
2. **Industrial Statistics for 1911.** (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)
3. **Wages of Domestic Servants and Workers in 1910.** (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)

N.—PORTUGAL.

1. **Bulletin of Industrial Labour**, Nos. 87 and 88. (Lisbon, National Printing Office.)

O.—SPAIN.

1. **Bulletin of the Institute for Social Reform**, Nos. 109 to 116. (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)
2. **Proposed Reform of the Law on Industrial Tribunals of 1908.** (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)
3. **Proposed Law Prohibiting Night Work in the Baking Industry.** (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)
4. **Proposed Law Regulating the Hours of Labour of Persons Employed in Mercantile Establishments.** (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)
5. **Notes on the Inspection of Work in the Textile Industry.** (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)
6. **Hours of Labour in the Textile Industry.** (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)
7. **Bibliography of Reviews in 1912.** (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)

P.—SWEDEN.

1. **Social Review** (Journal of the Swedish Labour Department), Nos. 11, 12, 1913; Nos. 1, 2, 1914. (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)
2. **Economic Journal**, No. 12, 1913; Nos. 1, 2, 1914. (Upsala and Stockholm, Almqvist and Wiksell.)
3. **Conditions and Hours of Labour and Wages of Agricultural Workers in Sweden in 1912.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)
4. **Collective Agreements in Sweden in 1912.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)
5. **Industrial Disputes in Sweden in 1912.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)

Q.—INDIA.

1. **Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912.** (Calcutta, Government Printer.)